The Centre Reporter.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1887. NO. 9

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

1887.
DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Bellefonte	N W	H Y Stitzer,
	S W	Edward Brown, Jr,
	W W	James Schofield,
Howard Boro		A Weber,
Milesburg Boro		A C Witherite,
Millheim Boro		A A Frank,
Centre Hall Boro		D J Meyers,
Philipsburg	1st W	C G Herlinger.
	2d W	Henry Lehman,
	3d W	A J Graham,
Unionville Boro		A J Greist,
Benner twp		Thomas Frazier,
Boggs twp, N P		
do W P		Milligan Walker,
do E P		H L Harvey,
Burnside twp		Anson Dougherty,
College twp		John I Williams,
Curtin twp		David Brickley,
Ferguson twp E P		Henry Krebs,
do W P		Frank Bowersox,
Gregg twp S P		Hiram Grove,
do N P		Josiah Rossman
Haines twp E P		William Keen,
do W P		George M Keister,
Half Moon twp		William Bailey,
Harris twp		Frank E Weiland,
Howard twp		John Glenn,
Huston twp		Wm Irwin,
Liberty twp		Wm Gardner,
Marion twp		John Ishler,
Miles twp		A N Corman,
Patton twp		J C Eckley,
Penn twp		Wm H Kreamer,
Potter twp N P		F A Foreman,
do S P		W W Royer,
Rush twp, S P		J M Clarr,
do N P		John Howe,
Snow Shoe W P		Andrew Lucas,
do E P		James Reeding,
Spring twp		Wm Woods,
Taylor twp		Wm Calderwood,
Walker twp		John H Beck,
Worth twp		G J Woodring,
Union twp		Charles McGarvey.

H. Y. STITZER, Secretary. JAMES A. McCLAIN Chairman.

The President has notified the senate that he will not call an extra session.

John A. Woodward and Mr. Faunce are the leading members of the house at Harrisburg on the Democratic side.

The governor of Kansas has approved a bill which passed the Legislature of that State giving women the right to vote in municipal affairs.

Out in Iowa the prohibition and anti-prohibition fight has become so bitter that the torch of the incendiary is employed as a weapon.

Ben Butler fell down in Philadelphia on Saturday and broke an arm. On same day Carl Schurz fell down in New York and broke his thigh. Big men's bones will break too.

The *Keystone Gazette* has made its appearance again in a new dress and purified, we trust, by fire. Its new head is an improvement on the former one. Hope it will make sheckels fast enough to make up its loss.

If a new capitol is to be built for our state, let a more central point be chosen. Why not take Bellefonte which is easy of access now, and will be an important railroad centre. Harrisburg is a poor point. We would offer Centre Hall, but fear some of our fellows would get mad and kick. However if the capitol is to be at one side, why take Philadelphia by all means.

The New York World says the Supreme Court of New York has just decided that while an attempt to commit suicide is a violation of the criminal law, a suicide actually accomplished is not. Therefore an insurance policy which becomes void if death occurs to the insured individual while engaged in violating a criminal law, holds good if the individual succeeds in killing himself. If somebody else should kill him when he was trying to kill himself, the policy would not be collectable. The Nebraska Supreme Court similarly explains that an insurance policy on the life of an individual who is killed while running away with property he has just stolen must be paid, since the killing is done after the law has been violated There is no law against a thief's running away. If he had been killed while taking the money, the policy would be void. It would be well for insured suicides and thieves to study these things up a little.

The sub-committee appointed by the ways and means committee to draft a liquor license bill will present its report. It has agreed upon a bill of which the Brooks bill is the basis, but has made material changes. The provisions providing that the courts shall have exclusive control of granting and regulating licenses are stricken out and the present system retained in toto. The sections fixing the rates of taxation on are stricken out and the provisions of the Murray bill inserted, providing for a uniform license tax of $500 in cities of the first, second and third class; $300 in other cities and boroughs and $150 in townships.

In cities of the first class one-fifth of the license goes to the State and four-fifths to the city; in cities of the second and third classes one-fifth to the State, two-fifths to the city, and two-fifths to the county; in all other cities one-fifth to the State, one-fifth to the city or borough and three-fifths to the county; in townships one-fourth to the State, one-fourth to the county and one-half to the township for public roads.

THE VETO SUSTAINED.

THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL BEATEN IN THE HOUSE.

The intensity of feeling produced on both sides of the House by the overwhelming vote originally on the dependent pension bill, the emphatic veto of the measure by the President and the recommendation by the Democratic House committee of its passage over the veto brought out on last Thursday all the energy of buncombe and disorder for which the lower branch of Congress is famous. In anticipation of one of those stormy scenes which are the usual culmination of a crisis in legislation the galleries were packed to the utmost capacity.

Every member able to be in his seat was there. There was but one Republican missing. The preliminaries of the parlimentary code of the House was disposed of and the vote was ordered for 4 o'clock, with an intervening three hours and a half equally divided between the right and the left for short speeches. Conger, of Iowa, turned up the kaleidoscope of patriotic cant vigorously in support of the bill. Sawyer, of New York, shook his side whiskers at his sentiments on sheets of foolscap. Warner, of Missouri, who is known among his constituents as "Windy Bill," maintained his reputation. O'Hara demonstrated that the colored troops fought nobly for their flag and a pension. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, reached out his arms and brought his hands forcibly together, charging upon the opposition to the bill. Burrows propounded a few stately periods in measured tones and was cut short in the midst of an idea by limit of time. Morrill of Kansas, read an old sermon on victory perching on the national banner.

General Bragg, of Wisconsin, now took up the cudgels in support of the veto. He threw a bomb into the Republican camp by charging that they supported the bill, for the votes which it might give them. Henderson hobbled across the aisle yelling "That is false." Bragg charged back the Governor of Maine opposed the bill. Boutelle, who had been itching to hear his melodious voice, sang out, "He don't represent the State of Maine," which raised a laugh.

By the time Bragg got to the end of his remarks the Republican side was in a perfect uproar, which the voice of the Speaker and the vigorous rapping of the gavel could not suppress for some minutes. Goldthwaite, of Ohio, who voted for the bill, said he would reverse his vote, because the bill would not accomplish what its friends promised for it, which was greeted with cheers and groans. Colonel Morrison said the veto is far above the high-water mark of statesmanship and official manhood, therefore he felt like sustaining it. Sowden said that he would change his vote on account of the forcible arguments presented against it by the President.

Ex-Gov. Curtin came forward in support of the veto. His remarks were cordially greeted and carried weight. McKinley took up the advocacy of the bill, but Hepburn, of Iowa, carried off the prize of the day on that side. The Republicans gathered around him cheering and clapping their hands, as he went for things, oratorically speaking, like a bull in a china shop. Wolford, of Kentucky, an old Northern war Democrat, having fixed himself up in a seedy swallow-tail, supported the bill, with a mouth full of tobacco, which, in his flights of oratory, proving an obstruction to articulation, caused him to halt in the midst of a period to drop his quid into his hand and safely deposit it in his pocket. Even modest Rockwell, of Massachusetts, summoned up courage enough, in the noise and confusion, to get off his maiden effort.

The Speaker announced the hour for taking the vote as having arrived. The question was whether the bill should pass, the President's objections notwithstanding.

The vote in favor of passing the bill over the veto was 175. Of these 34 were Democrats and one, Weaver, of Iowa, may be classified as a Greenback-Democrat.

The vote by which the bill originally passed the House was 180 to 76. Randall voted for passing the bill.

The vote was 175 to 125.

SMITH HOLDS THE CHAIR.

Indianapolis, Feb. 24.—The Senate chamber was carefully guarded this morning by the force of doorkeepers, and even members of the body had difficulty in effecting an entrance. There was a tremendous crowd in the lobbies and much feeling. At the hour of 9 o'clock Green Smith rapped the Senate to order, whereupon Colonel Robertson, who had been admitted to the floor started toward the chair. He was met on the steps by an assistant doorkeeper, who told him he could not come in.

The Colonel replied that he was the presiding officer of the Senate and must take his seat and stepped forward, when the doorkeeper repelled him to the foot of the stairs. He returned to the front of the clerk's desk and stated that he had been elected Lieutenant Governor of the State, and by the Constitution was presiding officer of the Senate and demanded his seat. The point of order was raised that none but members of Senate could take up the time of the body, which Smith sustained, and he called upon the doorkeeper to remove him from the chamber. The doorkeeper approached Robertson, took his arm, and the two walked out to the main door. The crowd saw Robertson come out, and there was great excitement. He mounted the steps and made a speech, reciting what had occurred in the chamber, and cautioned the people to do nothing that would infringe the peace or dignity of the State, or that they would regret in cooler moments. This ended the trouble, and Colonel Robertson passed out into the hall of the House, which body had not yet met.

During the excitement about the Senate doors three of the Senators attempted to enter and had difficulty. Senator Johnson, of Wayne, denounced the doorkeepers and during the melee a number of persons from the inside approached the door, among them Senator McDonald, who put up his hands. Johnson interpreted it as an attempt to thrust him back and struck him on the face. Senator Demotte was ordered to his seat and when the sergeant put him down threw him to the floor. The Republican Senators started to follow Robertson out of the chamber, but were not permitted to leave. They sat quietly in the rear of the chamber, taking no part in the proceedings.

When the House was called to order bills on their passage were called up and one bill was passed. The Speaker announced that when the Lieutenant Governor was presiding in the Senate, according to the Constitution, the fact of the passage would be communicated to that body. This was received with great applause. He has instructed the doorkeeper not to admit the Secretary of the Senate to the hall, in order to frustrate any design to present a communication.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The decision of Judge Brown, of the United States Circuit Court, upholding the suit of the Old Dominion Steamship Company against the Labor leaders who directed the boycott against that company during the recent strike, is a very sweeping one and most important in its bearings.

The Judge decides that the action of the Ocean Association in causing the steamship company's men to stop work constituted in law "a malicious and illegal interference with the plaintiff's business." He goes further and holds that practically all the Labor organizations, so far as they are

Designed to interfere with the perfect freedom of employers in the proper management and control of their lawful business, or to dictate in any particular the terms upon which their busines shall be conducted by means of threats of injury or loss, by interference with their property or traffic, or with the lawful employment of other persons, or designed to abridge any of these rights—are *illegal combinations or associations*; and all acts done in furtherance of such intentions by such means and accompanied by damage are actionable.

YOU WERE RIGHT.

Ed. Reporter:—Another party and I had a dispute, he alleging jurors were summoned to the U. S. Supreme court and that it met at Scranton. I said he was wrong and I ask you to decide. X.

You were right; the U. S. Supreme court sits at Washington only and no jurors attend it. The court at Scranton is simply a district court and your opponent must plead the ignoram-ass act and would be a questionable subject as a juror to a district court.

REPUBLICAN KICKERS.

The quiet little borough of Howard, across the mountain is afflicted with a set of dissatisfied fellows who have been termed "kickers." These kickers are not Democrats, but vote with them in order to accomplish their purpose—to defeat their own party nominations. Republicans they are to rule, and anything to ruin. They should form a permanent organization and join with the skunks on this side of the county.

George Weirath, a miner at Colliery Run, drew his pay on Saturday a week amounting to $53. He took, as he thought, the money from the envelope and placed it in his pocketbook. He then lighted his pipe with the envelope, and threw the remains of the envelope in the stove, and while watching it burning noticed that something else had burned with it. An investigation disclosed that he had put three dollars in his pocket book, while a fifty dollar bill had gone up in smoke with the envelope.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST.

A Chinese junk bound from Hainau to Siam has been wrecked, and out of 600 passengers and crew only six are known to have escaped.

JURORS FOR TWO COURTS.

The first list of jurors printed is that drawn for a special term of court, to begin on the third Monday in this month. The list is as follows:

TRAVERSE —3d MONDAY IN MARCH.

Wm Venada, Walker twp.
Jas Lingle, Liberty
Barnabas Shope, Boggs
Wilson Gardner Ferguson,
C G Bright, Haines,
E A Ryman, Philipsburg.
James B Lane, Bellefonte.
Peter Rudb, Howard twp.
L C Bullock, Huston
Wm F Meek, Ferguson
Thos M Eaton, Rush twp.
Dallas Cronister, Huston.
Henry Vahn, Rush.
Gordon Wyche, Rush.
Joseph Lehman, Philipsburg.
Wm Singer, Liberty.
J H Fishburn, Benner.
J M Ellenberger Ferguson.
J W Rhone, Bellefonte.
W J Paterson, College.
Jas L Livingston, Ferguson.
Hugh McCann, Rush.
Wm Bailey, Half Moon.
G S Gray Half Moon.
H C Bullock, Milesburg.
John S Nestlerode, Liberty.
E M Lucas, Unionville.
Robert Gobeen Harris.
T S Delong, Curtin.
C B Hess, Ferguson.
Melcher Bierly, Miles.
Wilson Irvin, Unionville
John Grove, Potter.
Samuel Swartz, Potter.
J M Bell, Ferguson.
Henry Noll, Spring.

Following are the names of the grand and traverse jurors drawn for the regular term of court, which will begin on the fourth Monday of April.

GRAND JURORS —4th MONDAY IN APRIL.

D F Taylor, College.
S S Crissman, Philipsburg.
Jas R Armstrong, Potter.
Reuben Grimm, Miles.
Isaac Underwood, Gregg.
Jas McClintick, Potter.
Miles Zimmerman, Burnside.
J W Wyle, Haines.
Chas Smith, Ferguson.
John Rishel, Benner.
John B Moore, College.
W F Catherman, Millheim.
D H Yeager, Snow Shoe.
E W Sweeney, Harris.
Robert Cole, Bellefonte.
John Regan, Snow Shoe.
Mat Adams, Worth.
Oscar Holt, Burnside.
John D Miles, Huston
Daniel Eberhar, Bellefonte.
Jonas Stine, Jr., Patton.
J H Reifsnyder, Millheim.

TRAVERSE—4th MONDAY IN APRIL.

B O Deininger, Millheim.
M W Cowdrick, Bellefonte.
Aaron Thomas, Potter.
John H Beck, Walker.
Chas H Rush, Union.
James C Williams, Philipsburg.
P W Barnhart, Boggs.
John Wingart, Penn.
Frank Rearick, Gregg.
John G Uzzle, Snow Shoe.
George W Tate, Bellefonte.
Thad M Longwell, Snow Shoe.
Joseph Council, Liberty.
James Palmer, Potter.
Jacob Feidler, Haines.
W T Twitmeyer, Bellefonte
J B Ard, Ferguson
John Hoy, Spring
A G Brcher, Ferguson
J T Lucas, Burnside
Zach Thomas, Haines
John McCoy, Potter
Samuel Gilliland, Harris,
David Rothrock, Benner
E H Grove, Benner
James Dumbleton, Rush.

TRAVERSE—1st MONDAY IN MAY.

Orrin Dale, Rush
Joseph Tressler, Spring
I G Lucas, Snowshoe
R F Goheen, Milesburg
B F Burd, Haines
J A Ganoe, Philipsburg
J B Howe, Rush
W C Lose, Potter
J F Harter, Millheim
T E Grlest, Unionville
W H James, Liberty
J B Fischer, Gregg
G G Mattern,
R C Leathers, Howard
J M Wagner, Boggs
Wm V Beckwith, Worth
B F Holter, Howard
W F Holt, Snowshoe
R Hudson, Philipsburg
R Bierly, Boggs
S Steel, Huston
T Merryman, Taylor
W H Poorman, Boggs
John Curtin, Bellefonte
A M Hoover, Bellefonte
J H Oliger, Spring
Ham Otto, Bellefonte
H C Holter Howard
S A McQuistion, Bellefonte
Wm Mann Sr, Curtin
J Zimmerman, Marion
Conrad Lesh, Walker
W I Fleming, Bellefonte
Chas Krape, Gregg
T B Potter, Philipsburg
Owen Hancock, Philipsburg
Wm B Bitner, Gregg.
Wm Bower, Potter.
John P Seibert, Benner.
David Boozer, Centre Hall.
Henry Rice, Rush.
Levi Krebs, Ferguson.
A V Jackson, Bellefonte.
Perry Gentzel, Spring.
Ezekiel Confer, Boggs.
H P Watkins Curtin.
A Y Wagner, Benner.
H M Stover, Ferguson.
Samuel Pletcher, Boggs.
W M Biddle, Philipsburg.
Frank B Stover, Bellefonte.
John Glenn, Howard
John W Shook, Gregg.
Wm Nason, Rush.
M F Loy, Burnside.
Lewis Elliot, Rush.
Jacob Moyer, Penn.
W H Schull, Union.

A MINING HORROR.

An explosion in a mine at St. Etienne, France, on 1, several hundred persons are reported killed.

TWENTY LIVES LOST.

The steamer Gardner was burned on 1, near Gainesville, Ala., by which 20 lives were lost.

George Middour, a former postmaster of Waynesborough, Pa., who was convicted in November last of defrauding the government through the means of false receipts for money which he pretended to have paid his office employes, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and costs and three months' imprisonment.

Mrs. Annie Piaff, a 19 year old wife, wished to test her husband's love which she had no reason to doubt, and told him she had taken paris green. A doctor at once dosed her with emetics, she was taken to the hospital and a stomach pump applied, and then arrested in a charge of attempted suicide. The matter was explained in court satisfactorily.

Pendleton May Not Return.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Minister Pendleton has returned to the city, but declines to be interviewed. The story that he is to enter the cabinet has been revived by his saying to a friend, who expressed regret that he was soon to return to Berlin, that he was not so sure about that, and that it was not by any means settled that he would return at all. This statement, taken in connection with his refusal to see reporters, leads to the belief in some quarters that the president may wish him in the cabinet.

LABOR HUNTS FOR BEAR

POWDERLY, JUDGE BROWN AND OTHERS ARE ASSAILED.

The Master Workman's Refusal of Aid to the Anarchists Brings Denunciation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Central Labor union which met at Clarendon Hall was in a denunciatory mood, and General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor; Judge Brown of the United States circuit court, and the American District Telegraph company were put under fire.

The friends of the anarchists through a delegate of the Waiters' union, had a set of resolutions introduced in which the Central Labor union was said to "appeal to all just citizens of the United States to use their influence to obtain a new and impartial trial for the eight condemned Chicago anarchists:" that the body recognized in the sentenced anarchists honest men, however it might differ with their doctrines, who have been working to their best knowledge for the deliverance of the wage-workers from the claws of capitalistic vampires." The resolutions also declare that "it has come to the knowledge of the body that General Master Workman Powderly, in direct opposition to our appeal, has given instructions to the various assemblies not to adopt any resolutions against this murder or express any sympathy for these eight anarchists," and "that we denounce the action of Mr. Powderly as unjust, despotic and unworthy of a leader of the great Knights of Labor." The resolutions then set forth that "this body extends its sympathy to all members of the Knights of Labor who openly rebel against such instructions, affecting their manliness and honor—affecting the supreme right of a free citizen, the right to fight against despotism, injustice and corruption of public officials and the right to express his thoughts according to his conscience."

Although the document was evidently the production of some person not conversant with the English language, the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Among the other resolutions addopted was one censuring Judge Brown, of the United States circuit court, for the decision rendered last Friday in the case of the members of District Assembly 49 and the Old Dominion Steamship company—"a decision" said the preamble, "which has for its objection the distruction of labor organizations and placing the monopolistic class as the only power in our nation." It was resolved that the union "call on all organizations in our country to take notice that the United States court has proved to be a tool in the hands of monopolists and affirms the legality of their ruling the wage-workers." A mass meeting at an early day is ordered "for the purpose of denouncing this injustice of Judge Brown." The resolutions then call on all people that believe in our republican form of government to see to it that all sections of our country proceed at once to organize a united labor party, "as that is the only means of putting an end to this monopolistic system of anarchy."

The Hogeboom investigating committee came in for its share of reproof in the preamble of the same document, because it is said, "it gave full proof of an intention to deceive the public and placed all blame on those who resisted a reduction in wages, and is another outrage on the industrious laborers of our community." A committee was appointed to arrange for a public meeting to voice the sentiments of these resolutions.

A shoe salesman asked an expression of opinion on the arrest of A. S. Brunswick, who made an attempt to organize the messenger boys in a secret association, but who failed and was arrested for conspiracy on the complaint of the American District Telegraph company. A committee was appointed and the following was formulated and adopted:

That we view with astonishment the action of the American District Telegraph company in causing the arrest of a single boy on a charge of conspiracy, and that we condemn this action because the work of young Brunswick in attempting to organize the messenger boys was but a phase of the spirit and tendency of this period of industrial elevation, and especially because these young boys who are subjected to so much injustice on account of their youth and inexperience, need the counsel and assistance of older persons more than any other class of workers.

SENATOR INGALLS WILL HOLD

He Decides Not to Resign the Chairmanship of the District Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The announcement that Senator Ingalls would still retain the chairmanship of the District of Columbia committee was a matter of general rejoicing to the people in Washington. Senator Ingalls is by all odds the best friend the district has ever had in the senate and having grappled successfully with the gas company, and being prepared to whip the street railway, his loss from the head of the committee, would have been a very serious one. Senator Ingalls has refrained from buying property here, or in any way identifying himself with district interests, and by this wise course has been in a position to act for the best advantage of Washington.

Senator Ingalls cherishes no presidential boom either. His sole ambition is to perform his senatorial duties properly, and to have his three lovely girl children the best beloved children in town—in both of which he is eminently successful. The senator is tall and thin and utterly cadaverous looking. His face is lined and scarred with wrinkles. He looks to be nearly a hundred years old when really he is only fifty-four. His mustache and goatee are quite white, and he shambles along as if he were in the last stages of decrepitude. But all this is a sham. He is full of fiery energy. His health is tolerably good, and neither age nor weakness have any part in him. As for his tongue, it is a two-edged sword, which the democrats know to their sorrow, but personally he commands the respect of every man in the senate.

Earthquake in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28.—About six o'clock Saturday morning a slight earthquake shock was felt here. At Somerville and the adjacent country, the shock continued five seconds. The direction of the wave was from west to east. In one house a vase was thrown down but no damage was done anywhere. The shock was so slight that many persons who were sleeping at the time were not disturbed. This is the first disturbance worth mentioning since the beginning of the new year.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Minister Pendleton will sail for Europe March 9, to return to his post at Berlin.

Mr. Dillon and his associates in the Irish conspiracy case will be tried again in April.

Edward L. Kimberly, a well-known democratic politician of New Haven, is dead.

A fire in the business district of Wellington, New Zealand, has done damage amounting to $750,000.

Carl Schurz, who broke his hip Saturday, is resting comfortably, but will be confined to his bed for some weeks.

Colonel D. S. Lamont has been summoned to his home in Cortland county, N. Y., by the serious illness of his father.

M. H. Phelan, our consul-general to Nova Scotia, is very ill at Halifax and may die. He is prostrated from overwork.

Seven hundred men employed in the American Wire works at Cleveland struck for 10 per cent. advance in wages.

The libelled steamship, Lydian Monarch, of the bankrupt Monarch line, has been released and sailed from New York harbor.

A hurricane and flood has done considerable damage at Louisville and the river is rising rapidly. Serious trouble is feared.

Four fishermen who attempted to go through the ice floes at Buffalo during a snow storm are missing and thought to be drowned.

An incendiary fire in Lynchburg Va., destroyed a large amount of property. Sixteen valuable horses and two mules were burned to death.

Advices from California says that the socialistic community of Topolobampo is a dismal failure, and there is much suffering among the colonists.

The report that a revolution had broken out in Sofia arose from the fact that a trifling disturbance occurred there, resulting in the arrest of a few Russians.

The jury in the trial of Policeman Rourke, charged with the murder of Roundsman Montgomery, in New York, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Kappel, Cincinnati's new third baseman, ranks with Fennelly and McPhee as a base runner. There is little doubt that he will play with the team in Carpenter's place.

Four cases of smallpox have been reported from Holyoke, Mass., since Thursday. The disease is supposed to have started among the rag sorters of the paper mills.

John W. Neale, a prominent citizen of Charles county Md., was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the boat in which he was gunning with some friends.

A lot of milch cows from Buffalo were sold in Boston in January. One of the cows has since died of pleuro-pneumonia and the the others, so far as traced, have been quarantined.

The opera house in Honesdale, Pa., owned by the estate of the late I. Snyder, was burned. Jacob Freemen, clothier, who occupied the first floor, lost $6,000. Loss on building $5,000.

Floating trees on the Monongahela river cut loose fourteen barges at Pittsburg and started them down the river. Three men were on board the barges and a steamer has gone to the rescue.

Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania has granted a reprieve until April 21 for James McCabe, the Wayne county murderer, sentenced to be hanged on March 24, to enable him to present his case again before the pardon board.

The supreme court of Connecticut confirmed the decision of the lower court which found the walking delegates who undertook to enforce a boycott against the New Haven *Journal and Courier* for refusing to discharge certain compositors guilty of conspiracy.

HIS OFFICERS MUST NOT DRINK.

Governor Lounsbury, of Connecticut, Rebukes a Member of His Staff.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 28.—A story that is being told here of Gov. P. C. Loundsbury is attracting wide comment in military and political circles throughout the state. The National Blues, one of the local companies of the Second regiment, gave a big ball in the armory, and invited the governor and his staff to be present. Mr. Lounsbury has accepted a number of these invitations since his inauguration, and did not decline this one. During the evening he, together with a number of his staff officers, gathered in the refreshment room, and while there the governor noticed one of his staff officers in the act of raising a glass of very thin punch to his lips. The governor laid his hand on his shoulder and said:

"Colonel, it must be clearly understood that no man can be a member of my staff and drink intoxicating liquors. It must be understood."

The colonel was much embarassed and surprised, but he laid his glass down and turned away. Those who heard the admonition were much surprised, but very little has been said of it. A gentleman prominent in military circles here says that he has learned from members of the staff that there were two officers rebuked instead of one, and that these two were Surgeon-General Fox, of Willimantic, and Col. Horne, of Winsted. It is claimed that the affair has created much feeling, and that the governor is criticized for not taking a more opportune time and place to give this little temperance lecture to the members of his staff. It is known that he never indulges himself, but his prohibition views were never made so prominent before. Although he attends many balls, he never dances.

What He Thinks of Maud S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—It was Mr. Frank Siddalls of Philadelphia who offered Mr. Robert Bonner $100,000 for Maud S., and it is said he has supplemented this offer by another of $125,000, with a certified check within twenty-four hours after the acceptance for the amount. Concerning this, Mr. Bonner said: "I have not received the offer of $135,000, and it would make no difference if I had. If you were to come in here and propose to buy, say my little finger, you would naturally expect to pay a pretty good price for it, and you would, furthermore, be pretty safe in offering a big price for it, because you would know very well that I would not sell the finger. Well, I would as soon think of parting with my little finger as I would with Maud S. Maud S. is simply not for sale; that is all there is to the matter. If anybody were to offer me $200,000 or $300,000, it would be all the same. There are some things we do not part with for money, and Maud S. is one of them. If people like to advertise themselves by making large offers for her I suppose that is all right, but she will not be sold."

Not in St. Louis, But in Jail.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Ex-County Commissioner Van Pelt, supposed to be the arch member of boodlers, and who was reported as having gone to St. Louis, it is thought has been locked up by the state attorney. It is said he has exposed his accomplices.

The Miller's Daughter.

The wheel has long since ceased its course;
The sluggish river flowing
Below it has not now the force
To set the frame-work going.
The mill, that yet the storm defies,
Is silent and forsaken,
But still its walls, as daylight dies,
A thousand thoughts awaken.

I smile as recollections come
Beside the turbid water
About the miller; well, and some
About the miller's daughter.
She stooped above the river where
Its lilies were the rarest;
Of all the fair things mirrored there,
Her face was far the fairest.

The stream, before it reached the mill,
By sweet spring flowers was bounded,
I looked for something sweeter still,
And in the summer found it.
The words fell faltering from my tongue,
The river ran before us,
The ancient song of love was sung,
The mill wheel lent the chorus.

The miller rests beneath the clay;
His days on earth are over,
I hold the hand I won that day,
Amid the flowering clover.
To-night beneath the moonlight's gleam,
What wonder if I brought her
Again with me to view the stream—
My wife, the miller's daughter!

A SOCIAL TRAGEDY.

A party of six were gathered in the wide, old-fashioned hall at Seaview, the residence of Mr. Grant Fairfax, and the most hospitable and picturesque abode in all Delaware, and situated on the very bank of the river.

It was Hallowe'en, and the young people who clustered round the leaping fire in the grate had tried many a famous spell, which their grandmothers had taught them, and in which perhaps they had little faith, as they laughed in the warm refulgence of the fire-glow.

But now a silence had fallen, and some bright, laughing faces were bent over the fender, just within which, and exposed to the full heat of the burning logs, chestnuts had been placed.

It was the old, old spell—naming two, and watching them burn side by side, or starting back with merry raillery as they sprang apart, thereby foretelling that the two for whom they had been named would be sundered widely by fate or fortune.

"I have no lover; must I burn alone?" asked a blue-eyed girl, whose fair face and stately figure made a very lovely picture for the red flames to leap upon.

"We must procure you one, my sweet cousin," laughed Reah Fairfax, the daughter of the house, who stood somewhat apart, with a young man to whom her troth was plighted, Rex Darrel. "Suppose we name for you the man whom you will some day love? If your love is to be a happy one, he will burn serenely at your side, as Rex has vowed he will at mine," with a roguish look toward her lover.

Over the crimson glow from the embers, through the space that divided them, Bella Eden sent a strange, unreadable glance toward her cousin. That glance wandered from Reah to Rex, noted the fact that his hand was laid a moment on the white hand of the girl; then, with a look, half-pain, half-bitterness in them, the blue eyes fell.

So the nuts were named—two for Rex and Reah, two for Vera Glynn and Bob Harris, two for Jennie Dent and her distant sweetheart, and lastly two for Bella and the man she was to love.

The fair beauty, who had laughed so softly at the other spells, bent forward to watch the chestnuts, with a new gravity on her fair face.

"My love, my love!" she whispered, below her breath, while a great yearning grew in her lovely, azure eyes—"oh, my kingly love, let your heart turn to me for an hour—only one little hour!—and I will hold my life as blest! Oh, let me *dream* you can love me, and I will not hate her so—I will not wish her harm!"

"Mr. Darrel, you are going to quarrel with Reah. See, you have left her, and leaped into the very heart of the fire!" cried Jennie Dent, as one of the nuts, bursting with a loud noise, did as she had accused Rex of doing.

The blue eyes of Bella flashed with triumph, and a low, little laugh left her lips.

She did not see Reah's hand steal softly out and lie confidingly in her lover's, nor hear his whisper of devotion.

She was watching, with a fierce intensity, the nuts that had been named for her and "the man whom she would some day love."

"And there you go, Vera," laughed Bob Harris, as another nut bounded in among the blazing embers; "and you vowed—"

"Never mind what I vowed," Vera broke in, with a flush. "You seem willing to receive consolation for my loss, for you are sneaking very close to Jennie," as his own namesake turned a couple of times, and then lay quiet.

But Bella Eden and the man she was to love—as represented by the brown nuts—remained side by side, until they became black and brittle.

Bella's eyes, as she lifted them and met the answered glance of Rex, were bright as stars, and a vivid flush stained either cheek.

"My love will love me," she said, in a low, pulsing voice. "I accept the omen, and shall love without a fear."

"While I shall always fear that my lover will prove untrue," laughed Reah.

And yet, that cold, bleak November night, she had such faith in him that she could fancy the heavens falling rather than his love failing her in any future hour.

* * * * * * *

It was spring time, and with the bursting of the buds, the green dottings of hillside and hollow, the first breaths of the violets, rising through the valleys about her home, a strange, painful conviction had come upon Reah Fairfax.

It was not that her lover had grown less tender toward her—not that he in any way neglected her; but she often came upon him and Bella, who seemed too interested to observe her approach, but, seeing her, would give her a tender glance of pleading and dart away.

And she noticed that when he was not with herself he was always with Bella, laughing, chatting, merrier than with any other. She noticed many things, small in themselves, which went to swell the first faint doubt, until it grew into a conviction; and that conviction seemed to still the very pulses of her heart.

"My lover is no longer wholly mine, I share him with my cousin," she told herself, as she sat at her window and watched Rex and Bella ride down toward the gates, in the warmth of the spring sunshine.

And when Bella sought her, on returning, she found her still there, with a pathetic sort of expression in her eyes.

The beautiful blonde, with a long, weary sigh, flung herself on her knees beside Reah's chair, and buried her face in her cousin's lap.

"You are tired, dear?" questioned Reah, no anger in her heart for this woman's whose fair face had come between herself and her lover.

"Tired?" repeated Bella, while her face paled and her lips trembled. "Yes—tired of my life, cousin! I am going away to-morrow. Let me go, Reah, without a question; let me go quietly out of your way, out of your life. I did not—believe me, I did not seek his love!"

A shiver went over Reah, and one hand flew, clenched, to her bosom. Bella's fair, disordered tresses lay like a stream of gold over her knee.

"It is yours, though? He has told you of it?" burst hotly from her lips. "He has spoken of this new love to you, while the old love still bound him to me? Bella, tell me—has Rex Darrell *said* he loves you?"

The fair, flushed face was lifted; the azure eyes gave a startled glance into the gray ones of the girl she had wronged, and a tide of bitterness surged over Bella Eden.

"He did not mean to," she began. "We were both so miserable—"

"Did he tell you he loved you? I want but a word! Did he?"

"Yes."

Reah put aside the crouching figure with a steady hand, and stood up, her very lips white.

"Then take him—he is yours!" she said, hoarsely. "I will free him within an hour!"

Bella started up in wild affright and clung to her cousin.

"Reah, Reah! you will not tell him why? Oh, my cousin, spare me!"

Reah put off the clasping hands as though they burned her.

"You have not spared me—nor has he!" she said. "But I will spare you both. I will tell him I have ceased to love him. I could not bear to see him blush with shame."

And she left her cousin standing there, with flushed face and pulses throbbing high with triumph.

"I will win him! It is worth the lie!" said Bella, through shut teeth.

Then, as a tremor of triumphant delight thrilled through her whole being, she left the room, the house, and glancing down at the folds of her habit, which she had not removed, laughed exultantly.

"I will have him saddle her own black pony for me, and take a mad gallop. I am wild with delight! I will win my love!" she whispered.

And while Reah lay, face downward, on her couch, Reah's shining black pony was bearing Reah's most deadly enemy fleet and far through the sunlit silence of the perfect day—bearing her with the speed of an antelope to her doom, did she but know.

The sun declined, the shadows slanted, and Rhea, who had written her cool, brief letter of dismissal to Rex, stood with it in her hand.

"I would rather have died than know him false," she said, with white, drawn lips.

At that moment, as her haggard eyes dwelt on the beauty of the outside world, which could be seen so clearly from her window, a flying animal in the distance caught them.

Yes, her own black pony was dashing up the drive, with Bella Eden on his back.

"I shall learn to hate my cousin," she thought shudderingly. "I will hate her for her happiness."

Then a ringing cry left her lips, and the hue of death spread over her every feature; for, almost under her very window, the black pony stumbled, tried to regain his footing, and fell prone in the sunset, kicking out madly to free himself of the clinging skirts and the crushed and mangled body of the girl.

The servants had also seen, and when Reah reached the hall door, they were bearing poor Bella up the steps and into the vast hall, where first temptation had come to her.

Then was excitement the greatest for a few moments, then Bella was laid on her own couch in the pretty chamber she had occupied since, one year before, she had come to Seaview, having no other home.

A physician was sent for, but long before he got there they knew that the hours—the very moments—of Bella Eden's life were numbered.

"She has received severe internal injury," the doctor said, when he had made an examination. "There is no hope. She must die within an hour.

As he spoke, the beautiful azure eyes opened, and the ashen lips moved.

"Reah," they said, laboredly—"Reah, is it true? Is it death?"

Reah bent over the dying girl, all anger gone now; only a great pity in heart.

"Dear," she faltered, "let me send for—for Rex. I fear—I fear—"

"Then, it *is* true? I am dying—oh, God, I am *dying*.

A moment, during which only the sound of Reah's sobs and the hardly-drawn breaths of her cousin broke the silence; then, with a wild despair in her beautiful face, and the death-film gathering over her eyes, she half-lifted herself from the pillow.

"Do not send for Rex,', she whispered. "He would not care—he does not love me. Oh, I tried to win him—from you—but he was true. I thought he might—might learn to—care for me—if I could part him—from you. And so—I told you—a lie—a lie—to-day, Reah."

"Never mind now, my poor cousin," said Reah, pityingly. "Think no more of it; but remember that your soul is poising its wings, and God's judgment awaits you.

"I loved—Rex so!"

Then, after a moment:

"It was the night—we burned the nuts—that I first was—tempted to try—to come between you. I did try—"

There was a gurgle, a rush of red blood over her lips, a quiver of her whole fair body, and Bella Eden was dead.

"I forgive you, dear," Reah whispered, as she softly closed the lids. "You would have broken my life, but I forgive you, and pray God's pardon for you. We did not know that Hallowe'en that our folly would lead you into temptation."

LOVE AT FIXED RATES.

The Modern Cavalier Who Makes His Sentiment Pay.

Do you think that the age of chivalry is dead? then you have not read the advertisement in a New York newspaper that a young man will escort ladies to balls, theaters and various entertainments for a reasonable compensation. In these days when there is no coal, and soon will be no gas, we drift back to those glorious old times, and a young man has put out his shingle as a cavalier and has offered to live by courtesy.

The young man lives in small apartments in an uptown flat. He is a very serious and quiet person, with the air of a theological student who has seen a little of the world. Speaking of his occupation he said: "Some people suppose that I advertise in this way to get into society. I do not. It is simply a matter of bread and butter with me. The business which I pursue is an eminently useful one, and in a great city like New York, where there many young ladies without brothers or beaus, and many ancient spinsters without husbands or guardians, I fill a long felt want."

"Will you explain what your occupation is?"

"I may easily explain it by pointing to my society calendar, that card which you see pasted up on the wall."

Substituting different names for the real ones written in the calendar, that curious and interesting paper read:

THE SOCIETY CALENDAR.

Monday Night—Miss Johnson's new beau.

Tuesday Night—Go to Wild West show with McFlinders.

Wednesday Afternoon—Walk in Central Park with the Misses Thompson and maiden aunt.

Wednesday Night—Go to Madison Square Garden with Mrs. Johannis elderly widow.

Thursday Night—Promenade past the Lotos Club with Miss Spangler.

Friday Afternoon—Go to Macy's with Miss Jones.

Saturday Night—Go to ball in Gramercy Park with Miss Elverson.

"That is my calendar for next week," he went on. "It is about the same every week, except that weeks in summer I go out horseback riding with ladies in Central Park. It is a half idyllic life I lead. My existence is a round of social dissipation. Bright afternoons I am a sort of Arcadian walking in Central Park with young misses and spinster aunts. At night I am criticising a play with an elderly widow at my elbow, or in the giddy whirl of a ball with a beauless girl on my arm."

"Will you kindly explain some of the dates in the society calendar?"

"With pleasure. Walking past the Lotos Club with Miss Spangler means that Miss Spangler is infatuated with a young man, a semi-poet, who belongs to the Lotos Club. She has one promenade past the Lotos Club with me about four times a day, and I pay her profound attention as if I were her beau. This, of course, creates the impression that she is a very much coveted young lady. It is an innocent, though rather singular ruse, and I believe it is working well. 'Monday night Miss Johnson's new beau,' means that Miss Johnson has an old and conservative beau who has ass duously courted her, and never broached the subject of marriage. For fifty cents an hour I pretend that I am in love with Miss Johnson and have to endure her singing and small talk. The result is that the beau for whom Miss Johnson is angling is extremely jealous and is going about meditating desperate measures."

"Do you appear at balls under your own name and do you give your business cards to the guests?"

"I appear at balls under various names. I do this to avoid the imputation of flirting with the girls. Of course I must protect my personal repute. I wait on so many New York young ladies during the year that if I were to be introduced under the same name at every ball it would be supposed that I was trifling with the affections of a multitude of young ladies. I generally am presented as some distinguished person from abroad, a count, a duke, or something of the sort. When I go to balls at half price, I am introduced as a baron. I charge twenty per cent. extra when I am introduced as a dude. There are so many society people in New York that the mistake is never discovered. Often at the close of a ball, when the ladies are leaving, I hand a few of them my business cards, and I find that it is a kind of advertising that pays."

Benefited by Industrial Schools.

It has been noticed in the public manual training classes of the city schools that the children of the wealthy and those of the poor derive the most benefit from the instruction and perform their tasks in carpentry with the greatest eagerness. The children of the rich are pleased with the novelty of the tools, and those of the poor are excited to ambition for the sake of future gain and come by inheritance to a certain aptness in tools. The children of the middle class seem to take less interest in the subject of manual training.

"GET married, Charlie, get married. One never knows how cheaply he can live with a good, economical wife until he tries it. Why, when I was married I couldn't even support myself, while now——"

"Well?"

"Now my wife supports me. It is cheaper for me than being single."

CALIFORNIA.

The Land of Oranges, Pomegranates, and Perpetual Summer.

"It seems as though California has become the great Mecca for tourists, travelers, and homeseekers recently," said one gentleman to another in one of the hotels the other day, this within the hearing of the ubiquitous reporter, who began cogitating over the matter as to why this was so, if true.

Learning that the Southern Pacific company had an agent in this city at the Sherman House, the reporter sought him out. He found Mr. H. M. Van Arman, former secretary of Arizona Territory, and for many years a resident of California, in the capacity now of agent for the Southern Pacific company, and, as Mr. V. is a genial, free-spoken gentleman, had no difficulty in ascertaining some facts about California which seem to be of general interest to so many who are contemplating a trip to the Golden state that they are given below.

The gentleman said: "The reason so many people are going to California is plain. In all the states east of the Rocky mountains land is high, and the people are crowding each other.

"The migratory instinct is well developed in the American people, who, as a race, are perhaps greater travelers than any other in the world. Then, too, by going to California, they escape the rigors of a winter such as we are passing through in Illinois now, for in that country there is no snow nor ice nor cold blizzards, and the soil is so productive that it requires but little labor to make it produce large returns."

"What part of the state of California offers the best climatic and other advantages to people going there?" was asked.

"That depends upon the objects the visitor has in view. The climate of California is good everywhere in that state below the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains. There is not much difference between Shasta county and Los Angeles county, for the temperature is not governed by the difference in latitude as in states east of the Rocky mountains. For instance, on the 27th of January last, at Redding, in Shasta county, at 7 o'clock A. M., the thermometer marked 31 degrees, at 12 M., 48 degrees; at Los Angeles about 46 and 49 degrees, it being a little warmer in the latter place. Invalids seek southern California as naturally as from New York they seek Florida, because they do not understand the fact that it is a warm climate anywhere in California, and naturally think southern California is the warmest as is Florida warmer in Winter than New York. When this matter is more thoroughly understood, invalids, especially those suffering with pulmonary diseases, will prefer the foothills of the Sierras, at Auburn or vicinity, rather than Los Angeles or its vicinity. Those who are at all familiar with California will readily indorse this.

"So far as general farming and fruit-raising are concerned, central and northern California offer superior advantages over the southern portion for several reasons. One is that the prices to which lands have attained during the past three years in southern California, practically prohibit men of moderate means from going there to purchase homes. This has been brought about by reason of the many thousands who have gone there in the last four or five years, attracted by the idea to which I have alluded—viz: that southern California was the land of orange groves and bananas, and warm sunshine and balmy air, and everything to make life worth living; and all this is true in a measure. Thus these people overrun the country, and the price of land naturally increased, until now it is selling all the way from $50 to $1,000 per acre. All kinds of farming and fruit-raising are done by means of irrigation, which is quite expensive, and sometimes uncertain.

"In central and northern California, the climate advantages are good, land is comparatively cheap, and men of moderate means can procure good homes. There is room enough in the valley of the Sacramento to make homes for half a million people. Why, Tehama county, one of the finest in the state, has an acreage of about three million. At least two-thirds of this is good arable and fruit land, and there are only about seventeen thousand people in the county, one-quarter of whom reside in the city of Red Bluff. Land can be bought in this county for from $10 to $50 per acre, which if it were in Los Angeles or San Bernardino county, readily sells from $50 to $500 per acre. Butte county, just south of Tehama, is also as fine a country as exists anywhere in North America. No irrigation is necessary in Northern California for successful farming or fruit-raising. The Sacramento valley is over 150 miles long and from 20 to 80 miles wide; through it runs the Sacramento river, a broad, noble stream, navigable for many miles. It is fed by the waters of numerous clear cold streams which are formed by the melting of the perpetual snows on the summits of the Sierras. The land is covered with green grass, waving grain, vineyards, orchards in which grow apples, apricots, nectarines, peaches, pears, figs, oranges, lemons, limes, almonds, filberts, pecans, etc. Throughout the entire landscape there are evergreen oaks with their wide-spreading branches and graceful forms: the foot-hills are covered with wild oats indigenous to the country, manzanita, wild flowers of every hue, and filling the air with fragrance; tall pines cover the mountains, and the wind through their branches blowing sounds like the low murmur of waves on the shores of the Pacific ocean eighty miles distant. Those who live in this valley, while enjoying the balmy air of summer, can look away off to the eastward and see the white snowdrifts on the summit of the mountains, so far that it seems like a fleecy white cloud in the skies. The streams which flow down the mountain sides are filled with speckled trout, and the canyons and foot-hills abound with quail, grouse and rabbits, thus affording to the hunter the rarest sport. When all these things are known, is it then any wonder that people go to California? Why in Illinois or Iowa or Wisconsin or Michigan or Ohio, it takes a farmer six months of hard work to earn enough on a hundred acres to keep himself, his family and stock during the six months of winter. And apropos of this subject in California great corn-cribs are unnecessary to put up food for stock during winter, nor stacks of fodder, nor hay. The cattle just run around and get fat on the grass and wild oats. I am merely telling you a few of the reasons why people go to California, and those who do go there never regret it. Of course it is no place for idlers. Luck attends pluck there as here. Some money is requisite there as well as here, but skilled labor is sought for and justly rewarded in that country. The trip out there is most delightful, whether you go via the Grand canyon of the Arkansas or over the Rocky mountains, for the ride is a poem in itself, and only takes four and a half days from Chicago.

An Experience.

Yes, indeed, I used to be awfully afraid of death; didn't want to hear anything about it—didn't want to even think of it. You see, I'd never been brought very close to it. My grandfather and grandmother all died before I was born, and my father and mother both passed away when I was but a baby girl, and since then, though there are four brothers and six sisters—of whom I am the youngest, and I'm thirty-eight—and any number of nephews and nieces and seven grandchildren in our family circle, it has remained unbroken. As for uncles and aunts and cousins, I believe we have some such relations in various parts of the country, but, as we have never made their acquaintance, we have never been called upon to mourn the loss of any of them. So I could only imagine the final parting with a beloved one, and to me it seemed the saddest of all sad things in this world of trials and sorrows.

But after that death bed. But wait. I'll tell you all about it. I had a friend, a very dear friend, a beautiful woman, with lovely blue eyes, and bright golden hair. She just begun a promising career as a singer after long years of hard study, when she was stricken down by that fatal disease, consumption.

I went to see her, and, although in her own home, surrounded by her own kin, who served her with willing hands and loving hearts, she begged me to stay a few days with her. "We have always been such good comrades," she said, "and understood each other so well that it will be real comfort to have you near me. I am sure it will not be long before I am well again. This is a very heavy cold, but it will wear away as other heavy colds I have had."

So I stayed, but, alas! She got no better, but grew weaker and weaker every day. Still she clung to the hope of regaining her health and strength.

"I will not die," she said. This world is too dear to me. I tremble at the thought of leaving it. I will not die."

Well, after I had been with her nearly three weeks, one stormy night the wind was blowing and the rain was falling in torrents, I said to her, "How glad we ought to be that we are sheltered from that terrible storm."

"How glad I would be," she faintly replied—her voice had grown so weak it was scarcely above a whisper—"if I were able to be out in it." Then she begged me to lie down on the lounge opposite her bed. "You are tired," she said; "sleep awhile and I will try to sleep, too."

I lay down, closed my eyes and had just fallen asleep, when a glad, exultant voice awakened me. It was my friend who called. Yes, she who but a few moments before could speak only in the faintest tone.

She had half risen in her bed. Her eyes, shining with celestial light, were raised to heaven, and, believe me or not, but I swear to you it is true, a halo of wonderful brightness encircled her golden head.

"Oh, what a coward I have been!" she cried in clear, ringing tones, "to fear the coming of death—to cling to this poor world with such a glorious land beyond. Beautiful angels—darling mother, I am ready." Then, turning her eyes upon me, she went on: "Dear, this is death, and it is far, far lovelier than life." And, as the golden head sank back upon the pillows, she had faded away and the blue eyes closed to open no more on earthly scenes.

I will only add that she never had been told of the passing away of her "darling mother," it having taken place during her own illness, and that since that night I have never been afraid of death.

Colored Servantgalism in Texas.

Matildy Snowball, a colored lady of Austin, hearing that Mrs. Col. Yerger needed a cook, applied for the position. On being asked what her terms were, Matildy replied with dignity—

"I wants a nicely furnished room to myself for de gennermens what visits me. Dey am gennermens from way back. Dey belongs to de hoe roley."

"Anything else you want?" asked Mrs. Yerger.

"I wants Saturday afternoon and all day Sunday ter 'muse myself."

"Is that all?"

"No, indeedy, dat ain't all. Monday and Wednesday arternoons I goes out ter tend de reglar meetin's of the Mysterus Order ob de Seben Wise Vargins. Tuesday afternoon and Friday afternoon de Hallerluyer quire of de Blue Light Culled Tabernacle has rehearsals. I'se de sopraner. I has ter be out mos' ob de day on Friday, because dats de day I returns calls. My wages am fifteen dollars a mumf."

"And you stay away, more or less, five days in the week?"

"Yes, mum."

"Well, what I want to know is, how much a month will you charge if you stay away altogether?"

A moment later a dark shadow passed through the front gate of the Yerger mansion.

The composition used by Mr. Hatch, of San Jose, Cal., to kill phylloxera consists of equal parts by weight of sulphuret of carbon, potash, oxide of iron, and sulphur, mixed with eight times the same amount of mercury.

FASHION NOTES.

—A muff and boa are the correct furs to wear with a tailor suit, no matter how cold the weather, the chamois underwear in that case supplying the necessary warmth.

—The supremacy of beads and fur upon morning toilettes gives no evidence of decrease. The former are introduced into every species of trimming, and even find a place under the guise of pendeloques upon the latter. It often happens that by means of their agency the borderings of fur seen down the side of a dress are so united as to give to the folds underneath the appearance of an inserted panel.

—The front of a black velvet gown had large bunches of wheat-ears embroidered in beads so diminutive as to give to the long spikelets the appearanca of a painting in glistening black. On the revers of the drapery were apparent wide stripes of white ottoman silk alternating with the same in black. The weat-ear design, reduced in size, was shown upon the back of the bodice and on the sleeves, while the high collar was finished with a barrister's band, which fell over the striped waistcoat.

—Muffs entirely composed of natural Parma violets, of rosebuds, moss and lichen, having satin lining in appropriate colors, are another graceful production of this month, and may claim the same birthday as that of England's greatest favorite. Their brief share of existence is the only drawback to these perfumed dress adjuncts, as it is to the stars, cushions, horseshoes and photograph frames, represented in one species of blossom, with the greetings they embody expressed by means of another.

—The long-wristed mousquetaire glove of Swedish kids bids fair to retain its popularity throughout this generation. The thought that even the most subservient followers of style, in obedience to the changes and caprices of fashion, will ever again consent to the dire and extreme limitation of a single-button glove, after enjoying the comfort, luxury and grace of a "six button," would seem quite impossible and yet history has repeated itself in this very matter of short and long gloves, once and again the long wristed glove and the gauntlet having been favored and then discarded by both kings and queens of centuries past.

—New vests of plaited surah are imported to put on a plain corsage that is not trimmed, and make it quite dressy. These are made of pink, scarlet, pale-blue or dark-red surah in narrow lengthwise plaits turned toward a long band of embroidered etamine, which passes down the middle. The standing-collar is of the etamine, and has a large square bow on the left side. Another pretty vest reverses this, having the collar for the band down the centre and the high collar to match, made of pink or blue picot ribbon, while beside the middle band are rows of crocheted lace in effective designs turned away from the colored centre.

—The late importations of beaded decorations are simply magnificent, showing very wonders of the designers' art. Beaded garnitures have lost none of their prestige abroad, and among the novelties in this line of trimmings are costly sets from Vienna, which include tablier and panel decorations, solid beaded yokes and gilets, Charles IX collars and revers, and other special corsage garnitures in heliotrope, pearl, opal, ruby, emerald and plomb beads, and those of clair de lune mingled with cashmere beads in brilliant iridescent shadings. One rare set in bronze and amber produced a superb effect upon a reception gown of golden-brown velvet combined with heavy corded silk of a much paler shade.

—Lisse handkerchiefs in delicate shades, embroidered at the edges, are pinned with pearlheaded pins into more decided caps, though very light and airy looking, while wreaths, half ribbon, half flowers, are equally pretty, especially one of peach-pearl edged ribbon and wistaria of the same shade. Many caps have also been made in divers shades of the Turkish embroidery with sequins, while others in light shades are almost entirely composed of marabout. A good cap for everyday wear for an elderly woman is made of red, with a square crown, surrounded by ribbon bows, a lappet hanging at the side, edged with lace, which could be brought forward or allowed to droop at the side. Useful velvet hoods of an entirely new form are made for theatre wear; they consist of a half handkerchief of black velvet, lined with quilted satin, generally red, the point above the forehead caught down by a strap of ribbon, a coquettish bow at the side, and ribbon strings to tie under the chin. A very stylish dress trimming was composed of a strip of ostrich feathers, with loops of velvet and butterflies, all of the same tone, at intervals; an aigrette of the same mixture accompanied this for the hair.

—A coat dress of French cashmere designed by Mme. Jeanette, of Regent street, for the traveling costume of a bride, was entirely bordered with golden beaver, and had the fur carried in this manner up one side to describe a panel, and fastened with corded knotted passementerie ornaments in the same shade of gray as the cashmere. The beaver bordering which surrounded the neck was brought diagonally over the bodice to join the lines on the coat. The same fur performed similar service on the velvet muff and toque, the bow of the latter being fastened on with a steel dagger. In another dress the entire front was of embroidered jet looped up on one side with deep flowing lace, and it had a jet pannier on the revers knotted with black velvet loops. In the centre of its velvet train was inserted a breadth of faille looped below the waist into a butterfly bow. The high bodice of this gown was formed by alternate pieces of velvet and faille molded to the figure, and had a front of jet with transparent sleeves of the same to correspond. A pointed stomacher of hard jet was supplied both to the front and back of the low bodice, and filled up with a jetted chemisette.

FARM NOTES.

BREEDERS are learning with regard to Jerseys and other highly inbred breeds that a vigorous constitution, with good feeding and digestive capacity, is essential to long-continued good results. For a week's trial a delicate cow may and often does give large yields, but such cows are not always valuable—except to sell at fancy prices. Old farmers have always said that a good cow was never a poor feeder. The fact holds good to whatever breed the rule may be applied. The capacity for eating and assimilating a large amount of food is quite as essential in the animal that is to give twice or more her weight of milk in a year as in one that is expected to add one hundred pounds of weight in bone, flesh and fat in the same time.

THERE are few markets in which enough difference is made in price of hay on account of quality. Excepting those who feed fancy horses, few men are particular enough what they give to their teams. Hay full of weeds and stained withal sells within $2 or $3 per ton as high as that which is bright and good. The higher priced is generally the cheapest, even leaving out the comfort and satisfaction of the stock eating it. There is only one exception to this rule, Clover hay is always low in price. Even when well cured, it is usually stained and often musty, as it is the kind of hay most difficult to cure well.

ABOUT WASHED BUTTER.—Butter that has been well washed in pure cold water until the buttermilk is all extracted will not require the excessive working so often necessary to take out the buttermilk when not washed. Butter thus washed will be less liable to have the oily look which it gets often by too much working, especially if done with the hand. It will require less salt to keep it, and will have the fine waxen appearance that forms so great a part of the attractiveness of the "gilt-edged" butter. Great care should be taken to have the water pure, and of a temperature not exceeding 48 degrees, about the temperature of cold well water, and it will be still better if a little ice is used, and the temperature lowered to 40 degrees.

CARE OF WORKING HORSES.—When working your team long days, it should have part of a pail of water, with a quart of corn or oatmeal stirred in, at middle of forenoon and afternoon. Teamsters and peddlers, whose days upon the road are not very long, but who cannot give their teams an hour's nooning (a plow team or one on a mowing machine needs an hour and a half), often give a pail of water, with two or three quarts of meal stirred in at noon, instead of a regular feed of hay and oats, and say their horses do as well as when fed with the latter.

THE following formula is given for preparing a special fertilizer as a top-dressing for an orchard: Two hundred pounds of bone dust and three hundred pounds sulphate of potash. This gives some sixty to seventy pounds of potash, fifty to sixty of lime (from the bones) and ten to twenty pounds of nitrogen, with some magnesia in the potash and fertilizer, all of which are called for to afford nourishment on insufficient soils, as the flesh of most fruits contain much potash as well as lime; in combination with the fruity acids, and the seeds phosphoric acids.

THE corn crop of last year is probably not less than sixteen hundred million bushels. Nearly two-thirds of this was grown in the six states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The *Prairie Farmer* has been figuring out how many carloads the corn crop of these six states would make, and finds that it would form four continuous freight trains from New York to San Francisco, with 2500 miles long left over.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

When hope is disappointed and blasted, submission should be a virtue, not a necessity.

A Tribute to American Genius.

were the recent awards at Liverpool and Edinburgh of silver medals to Seabury & Johnson, Pharmaceutical Chemists, and proprietors of Benson's Capcine Plasters. These plasters are endorsed by 5,000 physicians and pharmacists as the only reliable external remedy for coughs, colds, rheumatism, &c. Beware of nostrums advertised by quacks.

Love is without prudence, and anger is without counsel.

Catarrh is a very prevalent and exceedingly disagreeable disease; liable, if neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, effecting a radical and permanent cure of catarrh. 100 doses $1.

Speech of a man's self ought to be seldom, and well chosen.

If you have Cutting, Scalding, or Stinging sensations in the parts when voiding urine—Swamp-Root will quickly relieve and cure.

It is a great virtue to love, to give, and to follow good counsel.

Nothing like Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office, 931 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Druggists. Try it.

The credit that is got by a lie only lasts till the truth comes out.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $2 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Books: Lighthouses erected in the sea of time.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro.

Oil and truth will get the uppermost at last.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

THE colt that is taken from its dam in the fall has a hard time of it the first winter, all the harder for a too prevalent idea that a little hardship at this time is no detriment, causing the animal to be tougher. On the contrary there is no time in a horse's life when liberal feeding is more necessary or will pay better. Oats are even more necessary for the colt while growing than for the old horse while working or being driven.

IN experiments made by the French Government a minimum quantity of salt allowed daily to cows produced the greatest amount of milk. Oxen fed the same amount presented sleek coat, while others receiving no salt were mangy, rough and ill-conditioned. The amount allowed was: For fattening stall oxen, two and one-half ounces each per day; fattening pigs, one to two ounces, according to size; sheep, one-half an ounce, and horses and mules, one ounce.

ACCORDING to experiments made at the Pennsylvania State College, soiling rye yields twenty tons per acre of green crop, and pasture grass seven and one-half tons. Soiling rye yields four and one-half tons per acre of dry substance, and pasture grass two and three-fourth tons. The rye contains nearly twice as much crude fibre, and only half as much proteine as is present in pasture grass.

THE nearer the freezing point the cellar can be maintained without actually endangering the stored fruit the better for apples. Heat and light do more damage than cold. Alternate freezing and thawing will soon destroy fruit or vegetables.

Increase of Heart Disease.

No other disease is attracting so much attention and apprehension at the present time as Heart Disease. This is caused by the fact that physicians, as a rule, do not treat the disease successfully. "Dead without a moment's warning." This is an untruth. Warnings are given by thousands. Every unnatural heart symptom indicates the need of that renowned specific, Dr. Kilmer's Ocean-Weed Heart Remedy, the one remedial agency of the age.

A lady writes: "Nearly two years ago I was badly afflicted with *Heart Disease* and Dropsy, with prostation of the nervous system, my heart would give two regular beats, then would tumble off and seem to stop. I would be dizzy, and faint, and cold, such death coldness it would seem to freeze my very vitals. I was so weak that I had to be helped in and out of bed; my limbs swelled so badly that they would leave the impression of my fingers for a long time, my face and eyes were so bloated that there would be sacs over my eyes; physicians gave me up to die; they said I could live but a few weeks.

"Through the kindness of our Druggist, M. M. Kenyon, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y., I was induced to try Dr. Kilmer's Ocean-Weed Heart Remedy. So rapid and complete did the medicines effect a cure that it seemed like magic.

"It almost brought me out of the grave. I am nearly 64 years of age and now enjoy a good degree of health. I will cheerfully answer all letters sent in regard to what your most excellent Remedy has done for me and others of my acquaintance."

Mrs. L. D. Coleman, Fairville, Wayne Co., N. Y., Dec. 2d, 1886.

A Druggist writes: "Express one-half do en Ocean-Weed Heart Remedy (quick). Mr. T. Turner says Ocean-Weed is helping his mother after three of our best Physicians had failed. The above is for her."

E. T. Webb, Jackson, Mich., Dec. 18, 1886.

A druggist writes: "I have sold your medicines for several years and *used them in my family* with the best of satisfaction. I always recommend them with perfect confidence—their sales exceed that of any other kind I handle."

D. J. Palmer, Union, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1886.

W. W. Wescott writes: "I was troubled for several years with a nervous difficulty of the heart. I *suffered intensely* from palpitation, and had very irregular pulsations, varying from 40 to 150 per minute, and a general *sluggishness* of circulation. Doctored with the best country physicians, but grew worse. I used your Ocean-Weed Heart Remedy. It **cured** me, and I can cheerfully and conscientiously recommend it to anyone suffering with heart difficulty."

Editor "Dundee Record," Dundee, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1886.

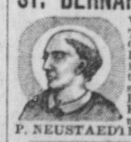
The above testimonies were sent to Dr. Kilmer & Co. unsolicited, and are a fair illustration of many received daily, showing the efficacy of their remedies and the gratitude such persons feel for their recovery. Every testimony published by us is true, the most searching inquiry is invited—Any one in doubt as to their truthfulness should write to the persons whose correct name and address is always given, (inclose 2ct stamp for return answer.) If you will find a false testimony published by us we will pay you $5,000—D. Kilmer & Co.

If your druggist does not sell it, send direct to Dr. Kilmer. He will send 6 Bottles for $5.00 and prepay all express charges to your nearest express office. Give full name, Post office, County and State, also Express office.

Sudden movements of the mind often break out either for great good or great evil.

A good conscience fears no witnesses, but a guilty conscience is solicitous even in solitude.

ST. BERNARD VEGETABLE PILLS.



WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE. The best cure for Liver and Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Headache, Dizziness and Dyspepsia. As a Blood Purifier and Liver Regulator, they have no equal. No Family should be without a box of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills in the house. Price 25 cents at Druggists, or by mail. Samples sent FREE. Address, P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., 83 Mercer St., New York.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

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FITS STOPPED FREE *Marvelous success.* Insane Persons Restored DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER *for all* BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

OPIUM and **Morphine Habit** cured in 10 to 20 days. Refer to 1000 patients cured in all parts. DR. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

FARMS on James River, Va., in **Claremont Colony.** Illustrated Circular Free. **J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va.**

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OPIUM Habit Cured. Treatment sent on trial. HUMANE REMEDY CO., LaFayette, Ind.

BENSON'S (BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER) **POROUS PLASTER**

Highest Awards of Medals in Europe and America

The neatest, quickest, safest and most powerful remedy known for the instant relief of Pain, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, colds in the chest and all aches and pains. Endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists of the highest repute. Benson's Plasters promptly relieve and cure where other plasters and greasy salves, liniments and lotions, are absolutely useless. Beware of imitations under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capucin," "Capsicine," as they are utterly worthless and intended to deceive. ASK FOR BENSON'S AND TAKE NO OTHERS. All druggists. SEABURY & JOHNSON, Proprietors, New York.

A PITIABLE SIGHT.

A Little Child Scarcely Three Years Old Drawn out of Shape by Inflammatory Rheumatism.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 18, 1886.

Pardee Medicine Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—We desire to express our feelings of gratitude for the great blessing received at your hands in restoring to us in perfect health, our little three year-old son, who for weeks has been a very great sufferer with inflammatory rheumatism. His little hands and arms were badly inflamed and so drawn out of shape that we feared he would never again have the use of them; but thanks to Dr. Pardee's excellent remedy, he is now entirely free from pain and has free use of his hands and arms; in fact is in better health than ever before. We feel that your remedy has performed almost a miracle, and believe it to be the best on earth, and recommend it to any afflicted with rheumatism.

We are very truly yours,
Mr. & Mrs. H. KLEEHIMER.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

ROME, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—I willingly give the following testimonial: I have used Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy and I can truthfully say it is the best medicine that I have ever taken. I tried doctors and many preparations, but they did me no good. This is the remedy that has cured me of inflammatory rheumatism. I would like to tell those who are troubled with it, that this is the surest and cheapest cure for them to buy. Yours respectfully,
BENJ. J. BASENFELDER.

John Adams, of Engine House No 3, Rochester, N. Y., was confined to his bed with inflammatory rheumatism. He used three bottles of Dr. Pardee's Remedy and is now able to be about. Can walk without crutch or cane. He says: "it is the best remedy on earth. I am recommending it to every one I see that is afflicted with rheumatism."

Ask your druggist for Dr. Pardee's Remedy, and take no other. Price, $1 per bottle, six bottles, $5.

Pardee Medicine Co., Rochester, N. Y.

JONES of BINGHAMTON PAYS the FREIGHT

5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for **$60.**

Every size Scale. Fr. free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

PILES! DR. WILLIAMS' Indian Pile Ointment will cure any case of Itching, Bleeding, Ulcerated or Protruding Piles. CURE GUARANTEED. Prepared for Piles only. [Physicians' jars by express, prepaid, $2.50.] Price per box, 50c. and $1. Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of price by JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & CO., Ag'ts, Phila., Pa.

ASTHMA CURED! German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. Insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price, 50 cts. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

WELL DRILLING

Machinery for Wells of any depth, from 10 to 2,000 feet, for Water, Oil or Gas. Our Mounted Steam Drilling and Portable Horse Power Machines set to work in 20 minutes. Guaranteed to drill faster and with less power than any other. Specially adapted to drilling Wells in earth or rock 20 to 1,000 feet. Farmers and others are making $25 to $40 per day with our machinery and tools. Splendid business for Winter or Summer. We are the oldest and largest Manufacturers in the business. Send 4 cents in Stamps for Illustrated Catalogue. H. ADDRESS, **Pierce Well Excavator Co., New York.**

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE After all others fail consult **Dr. LOBB** 329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa. 20 years experience in all **SPECIAL** diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 3, and 7 to 10 evenings.

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THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy.

Blair's Pills Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.

PENSIONS, Officers' pay, bounty procured; deserters relieved, 21 years' practice. Success or no fee. Write for circulars and new laws. A. W. McCORMICK & Son, Washington, D.C.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A Sure relief for **ASTHMA.** Price 50 cts. by mail. E. S. WELL & CO. Charlestown, Mass.

Every man thinks Cæsar's wife ought to be above suspicion, but he is far less particular as to what Cæsar himself ought to be.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Shakespeare tells how this can be accomplished in one of his immortal plays; but debts to nature must be paid on demand unless days of grace be obtained through the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is not a "cure-all" but invaluable for sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumption, and all diseases of the pulmonary and other organs, caused by scrofula or "bad blood." Scrofulous ulcers, swellings and tumors are cured by its wonderful alterative action. By druggists.

Small things make base men proud.

A Terrible Fire.

What a thrill of terror passes over us when we read the record of some fearful devastation by fire, and yet it is a fact that thousands are daily being consumed by the inward fire of fever, caused by consumption of the lungs, which could be subdued by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a most powerful restorative tonic, and combines the most valuable nervine properties; especially adapted to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness or neuralgic pains. By druggists.

The most delightful pleasures cloy without variety.

One *Hop Plaster* will do the work of a dozen bottles of dirty liniment or salve. Kills pain.

O! what a sharp pain! Apply a *Hop Porous Plaster* and experience relief and cure. 25 cts.

To whom you betray your secret, you give your liberty.

You Can't Read This

without wishing to investigate, if you are wise. Send your address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and you will receive, free, full information about work that you can do and live at home, wherever you are located, at which you can earn from $5 to $25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Capital not required; you are started free. All is new. Both sexes; all ages. Snug little fortunes await all workers.

All are good lasses, but where come the ill wives from.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease received medals at the Centennial, North Carolina State Fair, Paris Exposition, American Institute, New York, and others.

Pardon all but thyself.

Soldiers and widows Mexican War can get pensions now. New law. Write at once. Flenner & Co., Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

Thought once awakened does not again slumber.

A new electric permutation safe lock has been patented, which differs materially from all others in the fact that there is no orifice to speak of in the door of the safe. The dial, which is such a conspicuous figure in ordinary safes, has no connection in this invention, except by electric wires, with the body of the safe, and may lie on the cashier's desk, or repose securely in his home, free from any possible violence of the burglar's hammer. There is, in fact, no limit to the distance that may intervene between the dial and the safe lock, granted that the connection is satisfactory and the battery sufficiently strong. A safe might perfectly well rest in a Chicago office and only be opened by means of a dial in New York. The mechanism is very simple, the dial rests on a magnetic block, from which wires extend and communicate with magnets which set up the tumblers in the lock, and so permit of the throwing back of the bolt bar. This releases a spring or a body of compressed air, as the case may be, which in turn releases a heavy boltwork. The wires penetrate the top plate of the safe at the jamb of the door and move in a zigzag course through the inner plates to the lock. The wires are so small and their course so crooked that, it is claimed, they cannot be traced by explosives. A current of electricity is obtained from several small batteries by pressing down a key on the vulcanite block that holds the dial. The dial when not in use can be detached from the vulcanite block and carried in the pocket. The door of the safe whose lock is controlled by this electric apparatus will present to the burglar none of the spindles which penetrate the walls of the ordinary safe and yield so conveniently to the influences of the blow-pipe, but simply a knob for opening the door, which only penetrates the first plate.

A curious application has recently been made of electricity to condense dusts and fumes. If air filled with smoke is charged with electricity, the smoke at once flies to the sides of the containing vessel in a way that appears almost magical. In the same way, electricity will cause fine dusts, which are in suspension, and which are often very difficult to remove from the air; to condense, or coagulate so as to be easily removable.

Death is nearer to us than the eyelid is to the eye.

Purify the Blood.

We do not claim that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine deserving public confidence, but we believe that to purify the blood, to restore and renovate the whole system, it is absolutely unequalled. The influence of the blood upon the health cannot be over-estimated. If it becomes contaminated, the train of consequences by which the health is undermined is unmeasurable. Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Headache, Dyspepsia, Debility, Nervousness and other "little (?) ailments" are the premonitions of more serious and often fatal results. Try

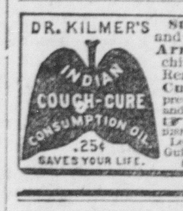
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Suffering Womanhood

Too much effort cannot be made to bring to the attention of suffering womanhood the great value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the diseases of women. Such an one is the wife of General Barringer of Winston, N. C., and we quote from the General's letter as follows: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham: Please allow me to add my testimony to the most excellent medicinal qualities of your Vegetable Compound. Mrs. Barringer was treated for several years for what the physician called Leucorrhœa and Prolapsus Uteri combined. I sent her to Richmond, Va., where she remained for six months under the treatment of an eminent Physician without any permanent benefit. She was induced to try your medicine and after a reasonable time commenced to improve and is now able to attend to her business and considers herself *fully relieved.*" [General Barringer is the proprietor of the American Hotel, Winston, N. C., and is widely known.]



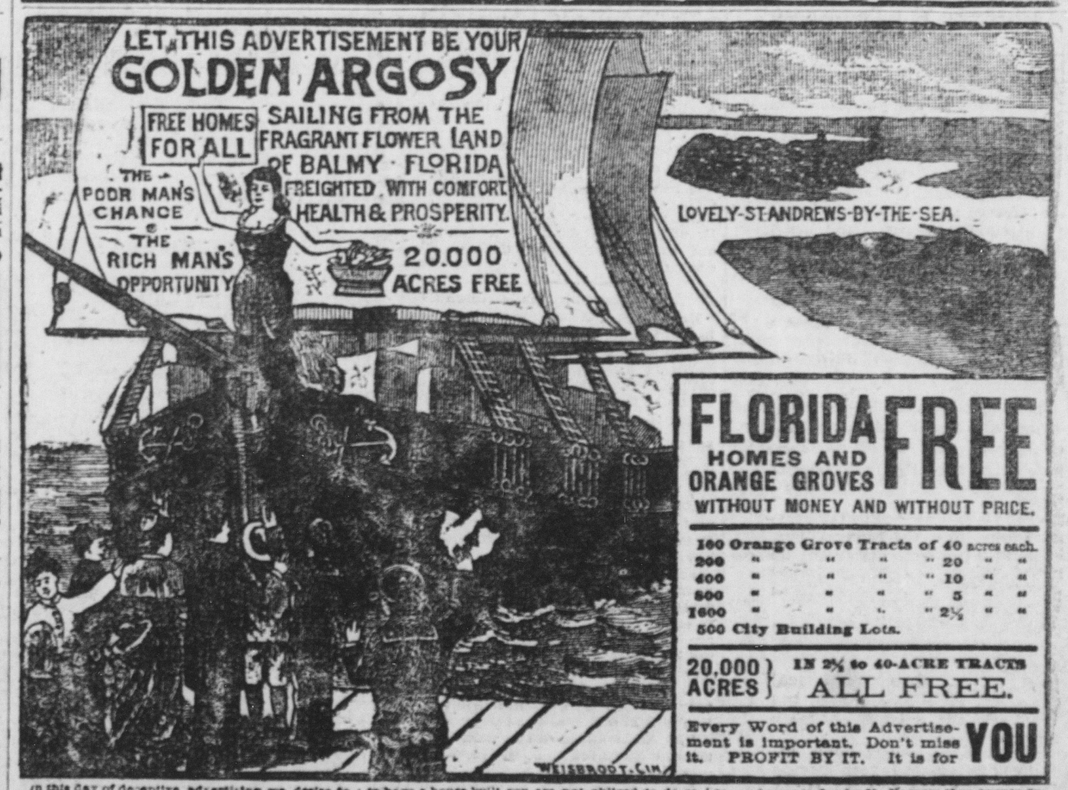
Stop that Cold, Cough, and Tickling in the Throat. **Arrest** that Catarrh, Bronchitis or Asthma. **This** Remedy relieves quickly. **Cures** permanently. **It** prevents Decline, Night-Sweats and **death from Consumption.** Prepared at DR. KILMER'S DEPOT, Binghamton, N. Y. Letters of inquiry answered. Guide to Health (Sent Free). Sold by Druggists.

MODERN farming is more and more becoming a race for the "survival of the fittest." The poor farmer must "go." The good farmer only will be able to hold out against competition. It is a rule that is applicable to all branches of industry.

Why did the Women

of this country use over *thirteen million* cakes of Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap in 1886?

Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why.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FREE HOMES FOR ALL
SAILING FROM THE FRAGRANT FLOWER LAND OF BALMY FLORIDA FREIGHTED WITH COMFORT HEALTH & PROSPERITY.
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160	Orange Grove Tracts of	40	acres each.		
200	"	"	"	20	" "
400	"	"	"	10	" "
800	"	"	"	5	" "
1600	"	"	"	2½	" "

500 City Building Lots.

20,000 ACRES } IN 2½ to 40-ACRE TRACTS ALL FREE.

Every Word of this Advertisement is important. Don't miss it. PROFIT BY IT. It is for **YOU**

In this day of deceptive advertising we desire to impress that this announcement *means exactly what it says:* that every applicant can secure, *absolutely free of any charge for the land,* one of the above divisions of valuable Florida property. No trick! No juggling of words! It means exactly that—nothing less, nothing more.

OUR METHOD! NOTE ITS FAIRNESS!

We have just issued a large sheet of detailed House Plans, illustrating nine different styles of houses, costing from $300 to $1,500 each, which the Company is prepared to build for its patrons at St. Andrew's Bay. In order to defray at least a portion of the very large cost of advertising, getting up these designs, and *executing a legal Warranty Deed for each applicant,* we will charge 25c. for mailing this sheet of House Plans to applicants. The plans are worth $5 to any one who will ever desire to build a house. They are all new and gotten up expressly for us. If you reject from the House Plans any one that suits you, we will build the house on your property, and give you *five years' time to pay for the house,* charging you 5 per cent. interest on the cost of the house. If you do not care to have a house built you are not obliged to do so, you being left entirely free to decide for yourself without in any way affecting the gift of the property—the property will be given to you FREE, whether you have a house built or not. With the sheet of House Plans will be sent a *numbered*

FREE LAND WARRANT

in a sealed envelope. Upon its receipt you will open the envelope, sign your name in *full* on the proper blanks, so that a Warranty Deed can be made in your name, and return the same to us. A deed for the piece of land called for by the Free Land Warrant will be immediately executed in your name. No charge of any kind will be made for the Free Land Warrant—the property will be *absolutely free.*

If your application is received *after* all the lands are disposed of, you will be so notified, and the 25c. you send for the House Plans be returned to you.

LOCAL COLONY CLUBS Five sheets of House Plans and five Free Land Warrants will be sent to any address, to be distributed among friends, on receipt of $1 for the House Plans; ten for $2; fifteen for $3; twenty for $4; and twenty-five for $5. No more than twenty-five are desired from any one person acting as agent for others. Deeds will be made as the Club Agent directs when he returns the Free Land Warrants.

YOU WILL BE A TRAITOR to your own interests and to those dependent on you if you fail to avail yourself of this Great Free Land Offer. Secure it for your children.

The St. Andrew's Bay Railroad and Land Company numbers among its officers and stockholders some of the most responsible and energetic men of Florida, Ohio, and New York, who are enlisted heart, hand, and pocket-book in this great enterprise. We do business through the Second National of Cincinnati, and refer to two thousand prosperous settlers at St. Andrew's. And now we await your pleasure.

Address either our Northern Office at Cincinnati, or our Eastern Office at New York, where all deeds are issued, as follows:

The St. Andrew's Bay R. R. and Land Co.,
No. 227 Main St., } { No. 29 Park Row,
CINCINNATI, O. } { NEW YORK, N. Y.

Result by postal-note, registered letter, or bank draft. Do not send stamps when it can be avoided.

TO BE READ IN CONNECTION WITH ABOVE.

With a broader business policy than has characterized any other southern corporation, we have steadily appreciated the *relative value of land and people.* We are holding for our own profit certain lands to be sold in the future; the balance is offered **free as air** to all who apply in time.

A little more than one year ago the St. Andrew's Bay Railroad and Land Co. acquired control of upward of **300,000** acres of the most desirable lands in the State of Florida, situated around about the beautiful bay of St. Andrew's, on the southwest Gulf coast. Before the war the town known as St. Andrew's Bay was the home of many wealthy people, who had sought the shores of the beautiful bay as a location where could be found in their highest perfection the peculiar delights of a Florida home. During the war the town was bombarded by a Federal fleet and nearly swept out of existence. The inhabitants fled, abandoning their shattered homes to the torch and pillage of the enemy, and not until about ten years ago was there any attempt made to reoccupy the town. This Company began active operations a little more than a year ago. Since that time there has been the most remarkable "boom" created for St. Andrew's Bay that has ever been known in the Flower State. Last winter more than 5,000 visitors from all parts of the country reached that point in quest of Florida homes. Business and dwelling houses have been erected by the hundred. Property secured at the beginning of the "boom" has been sold for from $25 to $500 for ordinary Building Lots. Every "old settler" has realized a handsome competency in disposing of a portion of his lands at fancy prices. Docks have been erected; hotels built and added to from time to time; a line of seven boats ply regularly between St. Andrews Bay and other ports; and, altogether, the outlook promises that St. Andrew's Bay will in a few years become the most important city of the gulf coast. It possesses every natural advantage; a deep bay—more than sixty-five miles long with its various branches—with deep channels to the outer gulf, at once the most charming and most useful body of water on the coast; a safe harbor for the fleets of a world. Every species of vegetable, fruit, and cereal will grow to perfection in its soft, Italian climate; oysters in countless millions—the best in the world—rest in thousands of exhaustless oyster beds; timber easily accessible and sufficient in quantity to furnish cargoes for years to the entire carrying capacity of a nation's fleet; a climate that, both winter and summer, is the absolute perfection of earthly delight; free from malaria, high, dry land, and beautifully located. These are among other good reasons why St. Andrew's Bay is the most desirable location for a Florida home than the state can offer, and why this company has confidence in the wisdom of its present business policy.

TAXES All taxes have been paid on these lands up to March, 1887, and this Company will pay them again at that date to December, 1887, both on its own lands and those disposed of under this Great Free Offer.

GUARANTY We will buy any property disposed of under this Great Free Land Offer that is substantially improved during the next two years, and pay at the rate of $10 per acre with the cost of the building improvements added. *By that time property will be worth $100 per acre.*

SHUT OUT This Great Free Land Offer is open to any body *except* those who are already located and are now living at St. Andrew's Bay, also residents of Pensacola and Washington and Jackson Counties, Fla.

NO CONDITIONS There are no conditions associated with this Great Free Land Offer which can not be complied with. You are not required to move there, or improve it in any way, unless you do so freely, and at your own pleasure.

OUR REFERENCES.

Those who have done business with us. *In one day* the following list of applicants, received Orange Grove tracts, ranging in size from 2½ to 40 acres each. Space in good newspapers costs too much to give a list of *all* who have received free property at our hands. Each one of the following list can testify, if he is so disposed, to the absolute fidelity of our methods of business. No correspondence has passed between any of them and this office, except the necessary forms of business in applying for and receiving free property, and the names are published without consultation and merely to represent the number who received Orange Grove tracts *free,* at our hands, *in one day's business.*

M. McCann, Tyrone, Pa.
W. A. Kinslor, Lockhaven, Pa
Salem Hill, Schenley, Pa
E. B. Knowles, Branford, Pa
T. Murphy, Huntington, W. Va
J. H. Eastreser, Biddlet'n, Pa
W. L. Colvin, Beatrice, Neb
Frank A. Snell, Ansonia, Ct
A. Jarrett, Litchinton, Miss
Lewis Brindle, Latrobe, Pa
Elmira Kepple, Latrobe, Pa
J. W. McCoach, Santa Fe, N. M
J. A. Davis, Pierce City, Mo
Jas. B. Rowley, Olathe, Kan
M. Minehan, Gurdon, Ark
Geo. A. Copp, Fisher's Hill, Va
W. F. Brewton, Cedar Plain, O
Wm. C. Sampson, Golden, Col
F. B. Ribbet, Shinnston, W. Va
M. J. Lanquest, Highham, Ala
Joel P. Keys, Colwich, Kan
Jno. A. Kramer, Bloomsb'g, Pa
And. Knudsen, Garfield, Kan
Wm. F. Birkellbach, Shaft, Pa
Moses R. Knapp, Gwynedd, Pa
M. E. Lewark, Wabasha, Minn
Mrs. J. A. Davis, Hillsboro, Ill
John Cord, Hanna, Ind
O. P. Fox, Mt. Carmel, Pa
C. F. Strong, Gloucester, Mass
Andrew Sullivan, "
Geo. W. Davis, "
Jas. N. McMillan, Trans Sta.
30th Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa
W. S. Davis, Highland Park, Ill
Robt. C. Morrison, Anchige, Ky
M. Kennedy, Wabasha, Minn
A. B. DeVis, Eureka Springs, Ark
Jas. Kavan, Schuyler, Neb.

St. Paul, Minn.

Moses Bixler, cor. Isabel and Starkey Streets
Geo. Stoves, 20 Isabel Street

Kansas City, Mo.

J. A. Sullivan, Met. Hotel
L. E. MacKusick, 744 Oak St
Jos. Field, Gen'l D. Ryory
Abram Mann, 719 Penn St
Wm. N. Allen, 744 Oak Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

T. McGrory, Sr., 2418 N. 32 St
Wm. H. Bower, 24 & Erie Ave
Jas. Brown, 717 Sanson St
J. P. Haines, 1930 Marshall St
A. B. Shipley, 801 Commerce St

Troy, N. Y.

Geo. B. Collins, 19 Fifth St
F. F. Pendrick, 127 Fifth St
W. E. Chatterton, 137 Third St

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., MARCH 2, 1887.

They are getting up a Foreaker boom in Ohio, to head off Sherman as a candidate for president.

An Atlanta man who appealed against a fine of $50 for violation of the prohibitary law was fined $1,000 in the higher court. We suppose he wouldn't object to having it 'pealed down to $50 again.

The ministers of Altoona, of all denominations, have formed an association and published a protest against Sunday funerals. That is right. Let the ministers of this and other places go and do likewise.

We have solved the question of how to dispense with the car stove. Heating cars by steam was tried but an accident up in New England, one day last week, settled that because it proved worse than the stove. The REPORTER needed only thirty seconds to settle the question, viz: Have cars heated by means of hot journals—this does away entirely with oil, fuel and attending stoves. Patent applied for. A life pension from the railroad companies will not be refused.

RAILROAD MAGNATES NOT SERIOUSLY CONCERNED OVER THE NEW ACT.

The other day at Chicago the general managers of the trans-continental railways began consideration of the Inter-State law, and the necessary steps to be taken to meet its requirements. The session opened by the reading of a paper prepared by N. Greene Curtis, General Solicitor of the Southern Pacific Company. The tenor of his article was that the law was susceptible of a liberal interpretation, and if so taken would not seriously interfere with the operation of the Pacific roads. After the reading of the paper the meeting agreed that nothing could be done toward regulating tariffs, as under a strict construction of the law either the through business would have to be sacrificed or local. It was decided that a committee be appointed to go before the Commission as soon as its members are named, and ask them to make such exceptions as will allow the roads to carry both classes of traffic without loss and without diversion to water or foreign routes. The meeting continued in session for two or three days.

WILKES BOOTH'S SLAYER INSANE.

Boston Corbett, the slayer of John Wilkes Booth, created a sensation in the Kansas House of Representatives a few days ago. At the commencement of the session of the Legislature Corbett was appointed Assistant Doorkeeper. On Feb. 15 he strapped on two revolvers and took with him a box of cartridges. Then, with a drawn weapon, he drove a negro attendant from the Representative Hall. Sergeant-at-Arms Norton attempted to expostulate with him, when Corbett cocked one of his revolvers, and, pointing it directly at the officer, told him to travel. Corbett then searched for Speaker Smith, and on meeting a member who somewhat resembled him, was about to fire, when the member threw up his hands and said he was not the Speaker. The member was then permitted to move on. Corbett then took possession of the Speaker's gallery and walking in front of the doors held it during the entire morning session, refusing to allow any one to come near him.

Three city policemen were called, but they would not venture into the dark corridor, and the slayer of Booth held possession. At 12 o'clock he sent word down to the House to adjourn or he would come down and adjourn it himself. The House adjourned. Corbett was afterwards captured in the lower corridor, disarmed and taken to a police station, where he is now confined. He will probably be adjudged insane and confined in an asylum.

EXCITEMENT IN TEXAS.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds.

Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at all drug stores.

A resident of Chicago has filed a claim at the treasury department for the redemption of a $1000 United States bond, which he says he allowed in order to prevent its falling into the hands of burglars. He has applied to the treasury department for a duplicate.

THE VERDICT UNANIMOUS.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every Bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 year's standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of other have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at all Drug Stores.

CARDINAL JACOBINI IS DEAD

Career of the Man Whose Recent Letters Created the Stir in Europe.

ROME, Feb. 28.—Cardinal Jacobini died at one o'clock, Saturday afternoon.

[Ludovico Jacobini, pontifical secretary of state was born at Albano, in 1832. At the age of thirty Pius IX. made him one of the *prelati domestici*, and one of the refendaries of the signatura. Soon afterwards he was made secretary of that section of the congregation *de propaganda fide*, which is charged with the special supervision of the affairs of the eastern churches. He was subsequently appointed one of the "consultors" at the propaganda, and his particular duty was to examine and report upon the decrees and ordinances of provincial synods. In 1867 he was made a member of the preparatory commission, who were charged with examining and arranging the business to be brought before the projected vatican council. When, in 1874, the nuncio at Vienna, Falcinelli-Antoniacci, was created cardinal and withdrew from his post, Monsignor Jacobini was chosen by Pius IX to succeed to the vacancy, which was at that time a position of no small difficulty. According to custom, he received episcopal consecration with the title of archbishop of Thessalonica in *partibus infidelium*, and was accredited to the court of Vienna. On September 19, 1879, he was created cardinal; but it was judged desirable that che should continue at the Austrian capital in order to carry on the negotiations commenced some time previously with Germany and Russia, and also to regulate the new ecclesiastical arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina. But, in conformity with the strict etiquette of the papal court, which forbids a cardinal to hold the inferior rank of nuncio, Cardinal Jacobini, since his elevation to the purple, has borne the title of pro-nuncio. In 1880 he was recalled from Vienna and appointed to the office of papal secretary of state by Leo XIII. He negotiated the Caroline Islands agreement which was signed in Rome in 1885, and he was the mouthpiece of the pope in the recent intervention of the latter in German politics.

Tragedies in Mexico.

ORIZABA, Mex., Feb. 28.—Luis Valdez, a court official, gave a supper to celebrate the termination of his first year in office, to which he asked an old enemy of his, Ignacio Berlin. At the entertainment Valdez became drunk and tried at the point of the pistol to make Berlin, who was a temperance man, drink. On the latter refusing, he blew out his brains. Valdez is now using his court influence to prevent any proceedings being taken against him. At Colorado ranch, Coahiulai, an old man named Marcelina Aguilar was captured by bandits, who first roasted him over a fire and afterward cut him to pieces with their knives.

Wimbledon's Rifle Butts Must Go.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Rifle shots the world over will be interested in the news that Wimbledon will be abandoned as a place for long range matches after next year. The duke of Cambridge owns land back of the butts which is more or less exposed to dropping fire. He is commander-in-chief of the British army and in this capacity as well as a property holder, he has issued a fiat numbering the days of this famous rifle range.

In Pursuit of a French Outlaw.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—A despatch from Ajaccio, Corsica, says that two companies of troops have started for Sartene, where the Bonapartist Leandri, who became an outlaw after a quarrel with the authorities, has appeared at the head of 100 partisans, intending to address a final summons to the authorities.

Sunk by Collision in the Mersey.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The British ship Locksley Hall, Capt Halliday, from San Francisco, came into collision in the Mersey with the steamer Regulus and the ship Brenda and afterwards sank. The Regulus and Brenda were damaged, but not very seriously.

Another Skirmish in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Feb. 28.—A riot occured at New Ross. During the disturbance a body of 100 policemen charged with batons and bayonets upon the mob, which numbered fully 500. The crowd used stones for missiles, and many persons on both sides were injured.

HEROINE OF THE TRAGEDY.

Miss Mary Anderson Perceptibly Improved but is Very Restless.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Feb. 28.—The report of the attempted suicide of Barkley Peak, who is in jail here on suspicion of having shot his cousin, Mary C. Anderson, is absolutely false. No such attempt was made and the real fact is that Peak still firmly maintains his innocence and seems to be less concerned about the case than are his friends. No one was admitted to see him in prison except his mother and sister, and they were both thoroughly searched by the warden of the jail before they were allowed to enter. All conversation with him is heard and recorded.

Miss Anderson shows a marked improvement in her physical condition, but is remarkably restless and nervous, frequently uttering cries as if in pain. Her pulse is rapid, respiration variable and temperature a little higher than yesterday. Her appetite is better, and the physicians are more hopeful. It is now thought that there is no immediate danger of sudden death, though the chances of her ultimate recovery are very remote. She was always of a nervous disposition, even when a child, her mother says, and the symptoms which are now asserting themselves are looked upon as normal. She shows a disposition to converse more freely, but under the influence of anæsthetics cannot speak connectedly or intelligently.

The Wards Improving.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 28.—Rev. Mr Ward and his wife have passed a comfortable day. Dr. Baldwin was inclined to feel more hopeful about the patients. Mr. Ward, he said, "has completely recovered from the effects of the shock. No secondary inflammation has appeared. The next two or three days will be critical ones, as in this time the suppuration if any, will take place from which blood-poisoning may result. Up to now, however, no unfavorable sign has shown itself. Mrs. Ward's wound was healed and she was doing very nicely."

Rev. Mr. Boggs, of New York, filled M. Ward's place in the pulpit Sunday morning and evening. In addition to the regular congregation there was a large attendance of curious sensation seekers, who had come expecting to hear some reference to the cause of the pastor's absence. They were, however, disappointed, as no allusion whatever was made to the affair.

Ready for the Ocean Race.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—"We are going to try and get ready to start on Saturday," said Mr. R. T. Bush, owner of the schooner-yacht Coronet, "but if this weather lasts it may be difficult to do so." The Coronet's crew are to be shipped on March 1. Captain Crosby feels confident that his craft will win the ocean race. The friends of the Dauntless, however, and their name is legion, are betting heavily that she will capture the $20,000. A number of steamers will carry passengers down to Sandy Hook to see the start.

A STARTLING FACT.

It is not commonly known that a large proportion of the rheumatism and neuralgia extant is traceable directly to the diseased condition or imperfect action of the kidneys and liver; therefore a remedy which cures the resulting disease must have found and smitten the first cause. Many persons using Athlophoros for rheumatism and neuralgia have been surprised to find that chronic disorders of the liver and kidneys have also been greatly relieved and they have written for an explanation. The fact is, that the remedy acts directly on these organs, cleansing them from all irritating substances and regulating their action. Taken in connection with Athlophoros Pills this is, without exception, the most valuable kidney and liver remedy in the world, and will cure a large proportion of those who have these diseases.

Copake Iron Works, Copake, N. Y.

For the last five years I have been subject to severe attacks of rheumatism which would cause me the most excruciating pain in my chest; was obliged to put mysek under the doctor's care for two or three months at a time, and even then it was almost impossible to get any relief. The last time I was taken my son was at home, and I requested him to call the doctor, but he said he had heard of a new remedy for rheumatism called Athlophoros and advised me to try it. I did and you can imagine my surprise, was relieved of all pain after taking one bottle and have not been troubled since. It saved me quite a sum of money, and what is better, I was not obliged to endure weeks of suffering; would not be without it in the house. Have recommended it to others and it never fails to give relief. L. H. PATTERSON.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

NEW PLAINING MILL

At Locust Grove, near Grove & Wolf's saw mill.

—0—0—

IRA BARGER,

has just opened a new and complete plaining mill at the above place, and is prepared to fill all orders for

SASH,—— ——DOORS,

——SIDING.——

MOULDING,—— ——BRACKETS,

or anything else in his line. Rates as reasonable as elsewhere, and satisfaction guaranteed.

IRA T. BARGER,
9febly Spring Mills

SELLING OFF AT COST.

——0——

S. U. THOMPSON,

[Successor to W. I. Fleming & Co.,]

is selling of at cost to reduce stock.

An elegant line of
—GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,—
0-Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Satchels, etc.-0

—O—O—††—O—O—

NECKTIES, SCARFS AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

is the finest and most complete ever brought to Bellefonte, and will be sold at bargains.

Suits made to order at cost prices.

—0—

WE MEAN BUSINESS

and will give you the best bargains of the season.

S. U. THOMPSON,
Next door to Post Office. Bellefonte.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM the date of this notice we will do a strictly *cash* business, and positively decline to do any more "ticking." All orders for flour, feed and coal, must be accompanied with cash or no attention will be paid to them. We will buy all kinds of grain and pay cash for same, or exchange for flour, feed and coal. KURTZ & SON,
3 Feb. 3 1887. Centre Hall,

MADAME DEAN'S

CORSETS

LADIES Energetic and intelligent ladies wanted to introduce our popular Corsets in every county. No experience required. Agents are making $100 monthly. 150 different styles to select from. Largest commissions, best terms, and most salable goods. Satisfaction guaranteed. Exclusive territory given. $3 OUTFIT FREE. Illustrated Catalogue and particulars free. Write for terms at once. Ask for our $300 Cash Premium List. Our new book, entitled DRESS REFORM FOR LADIES, with biography of Worth (illustrated), sent on receipt of application. IT WILL PAY EXPERIENCED AGENTS to WRITE for TERMS. Don't delay if you wish to secure territory.

LEWIS SCHIELE & CO., 390 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE "MADE A BREAK"

BUT NOT A BAD ONE.

WE RECENTLY MADE A BREAK FROM OUR ORDINARY LINE OF GOODS, WE HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN SECURING THE AGENCY FOR CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE

=CELEBRATED |=| PATTERSON |=| ORGAN,=

WHICH IS ONE OF THE FINEST TONED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET ANOTHER FEATURE IS THAT WE GUARANTEE IT TO BE THE BEST FOR THE MONEY. EXAMINE IT YOURSELF. WE CONSTANTLY HAVE ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

FINE SILVERWARE, GOLD PENS, PENCILS, RINGS,

PINS, CHARMS, HAINS, GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES A FULL

Line of Silverware, Spoons, Forks, Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Revolvers,

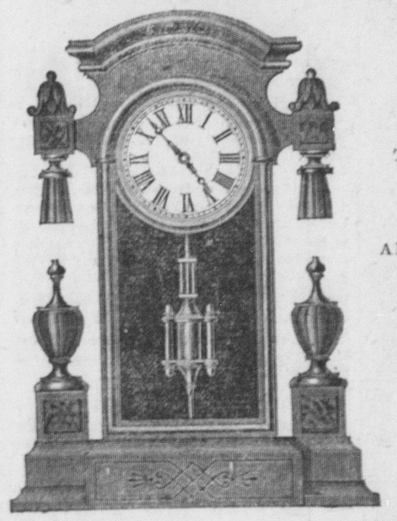
SEWING MACHINES,

We have the Agency for and keep in stock the DAVIS, NEW HOME, and others, with all the mondern improvements and attachments adapted for dress makers or the home. Nothing would please your wife better than an easy running machine.

LAMPS, — LAMPS,

We carry a complete line of Hanging Lamps. We have the Agency for the Incandescent Lamp, which we claim gives a stronger and better light than any Lamp in the market. New invention.

Come and see our Holiday Goods. All goods warranted.



WATCHES,

We have in stock all of the leading Watches made in this country. We have

THE ELGIN,
THE ROCKFORD,
THE WALTHAM,
AND ALL AMERICAN WATCHES.

CLOCKS,

We claim that we have the completest line of Clocks ever opened in Centre co. We have small and large with handsome cases. We can give you anything you want in this line at exceptionally low prices.

E. A. GLENN & CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

Next door to Hotel *J. Q. A. Kennedy, Manager,*

H K. HICKS & BRO. H K. HICKS & BRO.

——BELLEFONTE, PENN'A,——

——DEALERS IN——

Hardware, Oils, Paints,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

FREIGHT MUST BE LOADED AT BELLEFONTE BY 10 A. M.

EXPRESS ANY TIME UP TO TRAIN TIME. COME TO SEE US.

We have the largest stock at the lowest prices of any store in our line of business in Centre county. Now that you have a Railroad through the valley and Telephone Connection direct to our store, it will more than pay you to order from us. We guarantee prompt shipments and the lowest prices for the best goods. When you can save money you will certainly take advantage of this opportunity. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

Our postive terms are CASH Thirty days to responsible parties. THIRTY DAYS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Remember the only agency for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

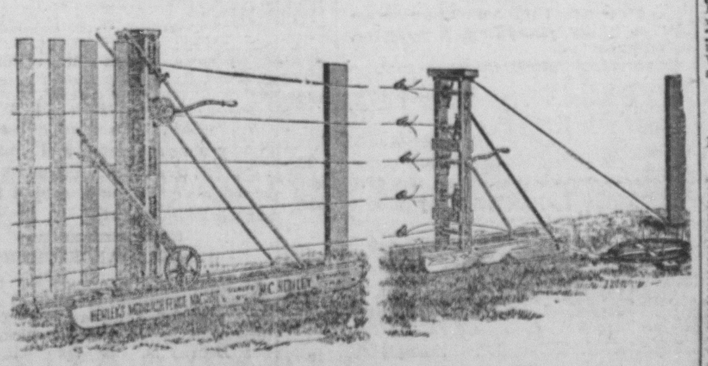
Glass, Iron,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES
STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

H K. HICKS & BRO. aprly H K. HICKS & BRO

THE IMPROVED

HENLEY MONARCH FENCE MACHINE.



COMMON SENSE REASONS WHY THE IMPROVED

HENLY * MONARCH * FENCE * MACHINE

IS THE BEST AND HAS NO EQUAL.

1 Because the wire is stretched the full length of the field before the weaving is commenced.
2 Because any sized wire can be used, and either 2, 3, 4, or 5 double strands can be used, weaving all with equal facility.
3 Because any size, length, or style of picket, or slat, or board, can be used, weaving fancy iron pickets equally well and solid.
4 Because it will make a fence over rough and uneven ground, or up and down hill alike, making as good a fence as on even, level ground; and the machine being adjustable, the pickets are all woven plumb.
5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.
6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.
7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.
8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.
9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.
10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.
11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not hold the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.
12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.
13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class, practical fence machine in the world.

For prices of machines, fence material, or territory, address,

SHIRES & KENNEDY,
9jun3m Manufacturers Agents for Pennsylvania and New York. CENTRE HALL, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Jan. 30, 1887

		WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia			11 25 p m
"	"	Harrisburg		2 30 a m
"	"	Montandon		5 26 a m
"	"	Williamsport		7 10 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven		7 58 a m
"	"	Renovo		8 50 a m
"	arr at	Erie		4 00 p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia			4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg		8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon		10 12 a m
"	"	Williamsport		11 10 a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven		12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia			7 40 a m
"	"	Harrisburg		11 25 a m
"	"	Montandon		1 14 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport		2 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven		3 30 p m
"	"	Renovo		4 30 p m
"	"	Kane		8 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia			11 50 p m
"	"	Harrisburg		3 45 p m
"	"	Montandon		5 54 p m
"	"	Williamsport		7 10 p m
"	"	Lock Haven		8 02 p m
"	arr at	Renovo		9 00 p m
		(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia			4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg		7 40 a m
"	"	Montandon		9 37 a m
"	"	Williamsport		10 40 a m
"	"	Lock Haven		11 33 a m
"	arrives	Renovo		12 30 p m
		EASTWARD.		
SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven			7 05 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
"	"	Williamsport		8 15 a m
"	"	Montandon		9 17 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg		11 20 a m
"	"	Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane			6 25 a m
"	"	Renovo		10 20 a m
"	"	Lock Haven		11 15 a m
"	"	Williamsport		12 20 p m
"	"	Montandon		1 22 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg		3 13 p m
"	"	Philadelphia		6 50 p m
RENOVO ACC'N leaves	Renovo			4 05 p m
"	"	Lock Haven		5 05 p m
"	"	Williamsport		6 20 p m
"	"	Montandon		7 23 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg		9 30 p m
"	"	Philadelphia		4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		2 45 p m
"	"	Renovo	11 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	2 27 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

‖Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

=Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	A M	P M.	P M
1 30	10 15	8 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	9 00	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
1 48		6 15	Biehl	8 51		5 22
1 56		6 22	Vicksburg	8 45		5 15
2 09		6 33	Mifflinburg	8 33		5 03
2 27		6 48	Millmont	8 18		4 43
2 37		7 00	Laurelton	8 10		4 30
3 17		7 35	Paddy Mountain	7 35		3 48
3 30		7 49	Coburn	7 23		3 30
3 40		7 56	Zerby	7 15		3 23
3 50		8 10	Rising Spring	7 06		3 15
4 00		8 19	Penn Cave	6 58		3 07
4 07		8 27	Centre Hall	6 50		3 00
4 12		8 34	Gregg	6 42		2 53
4 23		8 45	Linden Hall	6 36		2 45
4 27		8 52	Oak Hall	6 30		2 37
4 30		8 56	Lemont	6 25		2 31
4 36		9 03	Dale Summit	6 20		2 25
4 45		9 14	Pleasant Gap	6 09		2 12
4 51		9 19	Axemann	6 04		2 05
5 55		9 25	Bellefonte	6 00		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

—WANTED.—About 400 bu. of good shelled corn within the next seven days, for which we will pay an advance over present market prices. Call on
KURTZ & SON.

—WANTED.—The undersigned wishes to purchase a number of shoats. Call at Centre Hall Roller Mill. tf A. HARTER.

—HIDES WANTED by Aaron Harter at Centre Hall station. Highest price paid in cash tf

HAVE YOU RHEUMATISM?

A Remedy that has been in successful use for many years in Europe, and was only lately introduced in this country, is the

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE

This Remedy has the endorsement of Continental Physicians and Government Sanitary Commissions, as well as the thousands of sufferers to whom it has brought relief. It has saved others—all who have tried it. It

WILL CURE YOU

from further agony, if you'll only give it a chance.

For complete information, **Descriptive Pamphlet**, with testimonials, **free.**

For sale by **all druggists.** If one or the other is not in position to furnish it to you, do not be persuaded to take anything else, but apply direct to the General Agents, **PFAELZER BROS. & CO. 819 & 821 Market Street, Philadelphia.**

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

HARPER & KREAMER

Centre Hall,

Have just opened in one of the Largest and Best Rooms in the Valley,

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE
OILS AND PAINTS
GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES.
COFFEES SUGARS, TEAS, FISH
SALT, TOBACCO, SEGARS,

EVERYTHING
KEPT IN A WELL REGULATED
STORE.

ALL NEW GOODS.

We offer bargains unsurpassed in this COUNTY.

COME AND SEE US.

All kinds of Produce taken and Highest Market Prices Paid.

DESCHNER'S GUN STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

A fine stock

——POCKETKNIVES, SCISSORS,——

Razors and Razors Strops,
Revolvers,
Carving Knives and Forks,
Children's Knives, Forks and Spoons,

A fine lot of

FANCY ARTICLES,

NEW TOYS and DOLLS,

Musical Instruments, such as,

Violins, Guitars, Banjos
Mandolins, Fifes, Piccolos

Mouth Harmonicas, Accordeons, in variety at

DESCHNER'S
GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORK
Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE
dec22tf

DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Makes a LOVELY COMPLEXION. Is a SPLENDID TONIC and cures CANCER, BOILS, PIMPLES, SCROFULA, MERCURIAL and all BLOOD DISEASES. Sold by your Druggist.

Sellers Medicine Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

RED LETTER SALE.

All goods in our store have been reduced in price which is plainly marked in red ink. We have one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods in Pennsylvania, all of which are marked down to such prices that we are bound to sell them. It is impossible to give the reduced price of every article, but we cordially invite the public to call and examine goods and prices. Thee is no sham in this sale, and it is done to reduce our stock. Call and examine goods and prices.

S. & A. LOEB.

TO START FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP

The Bonny and Champion Yacht Mayflower to Race with the Britishers.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—General Paine, owner of the champion yacht Mayflower, has announced that the famous sloop has been placed in charge of her designer, Mr. Burgess, and that she will sail for England the coming summer to race for the Queen's cup which has been held since 1852 by the English cutter Arrow.

This cup was first contested for in the above named year and won by the Arrow, the America, which had won the America's cup the year before, being two minutes behind her. The course was from Cowes around the Isle of Wight and return. The Arrow has held the cup unchallenged since that time. The English racing rules were so unfair that an American yacht had no chance to win except with a screw propeller.

Great tax was placed on beam and the American yachts, if they had raced, would be so badly handicapped in time allowance that the chances of winning would have proved small indeed. By the 1830 English racing rule, which was lately rescinded, the Mayflower would have hard work to beat a sixty tonner. At a meeting of the English Yacht Racing association a new rule was adopted to stand seven years. It does away with the great tax on beam and taxes length and sail area more, and under the change American yachts have now a much better chance, although the new rule still favors yachts of the English type. The Mayflower will sail for England early in June.

Peace at St. Stephen's Church.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Services at St. Stephen's church Sunday were conducted with as much regularity and smoothness as though there was not a committee of thirty-five pledged to reinstate Dr. McGlynn. By direction of Father Colton, diagrams showing the position of seats and pews for rental in the church were handed to worshippers as they entered the church. The position of the 300 free pews announced by Father Colton soon after he was appointed to the head of the parish were also shown. The highest priced pews are directly in front of the altar, and the rental is $100 or $12 a year for a seat. This is less than half the rental formerly charged. Other reductions have been in proportion. The collections taken were more by parishioners than by residents in other parishes as heretofore.

Wages of Chicago Printers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A committee of the Chicago daily Newspaper association and a committee of the Typographical union have held a conference, and agreed on a new scale of wages. Compositors will henceforth receive 46 cents per 1,000 "ems" on morning newspapers, and 41 cents on evening papers. Advertisements will be set by the week. No change was made in the hours. The agreement will remain in force five years, begining March 5. Changes in the agreement can be made only on thirty day's previous' notice, and all difficulties are to be settled by a joint committee composed of two members of the Newspaper association and Typographical union, which, if unable to agree, will select an arbiter, whose decision shall be final and binding upon all parties.

Fitzhugh Lee's Ambition.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 28.—At the time Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, made his visit to this city no particular significance was supposed to attach to the trip, but it has since been learned to the leading democratic politicians it meant much more than an apparently innocent pleasure journey. In fact the statement is now made that Governor Lee wants the democratic nomination for vice-president in 1888, and that while dining with Messrs. Kelly and Doran in St. Paul, he made overtures for Minnesota's delegates in the next national convention, and will get them if "me and Mike" can deliver the goods.

Sporting Notes.

Philadelphia is overrun with fourth rate pugilists.

The Brooklyn Jockey club is increasing its stabling to 450 boxes.

The annual regatta of the New York Yacht club will take place June 9.

Enterprise has been heavily backed for the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby.

The proposed glove fight between Dominick McCaffrey and Jack Demesey seems to have fizzled out.

Ed Andrews will leave Jacksonville, Fla., the latter part of next week to report to the Philadelphia club.

The entries to the bench show of the New Jersey Kennel club, which will be held at Newark on March 25 and 26, promises to be very large.

Latest betting on the English Two Thousand Guinea race is 20 to 1 against Eglamore and 100 to 6 against Timothy for the English Derby.

The National Rod and Reel association will hold its annual fly casting tournament at Central park on May 2 and 26. Already several of the contestants have commenced their practice.

The second series of King's annual shuffle board tournament will take place at No. 323 West Forty-second street, New York, on Monday evening. There will be three prizes for the best players. The tournament will be under the management of ex-Judge Harris.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb 28.—Money on call 3½ and 4 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

		Closing Yesterday.	Closing To-day.
4½s,	1891, reg	109¾	109¾
4½,	1891, con	110⅝	110⅝
4s,	1907, reg	128¾	128¾
4s,	1907, con	128⅞	128¾

STOCK MARKET.

Stocks were quiet and for the most part featureless to-day. Bonds were fairly active, with special liveliness in New Orleans Pacific 1sts. The bank statement was again unfavorable.

CLOSING PRICES.

	Closing Yesterday.	Closing To-day.
Canadian Pacific	63	63¼
Chicago, Bur. & Q	135½	136¼
Central Pacific	37	36⅞
Del. & Hudson	102	103⅜
Del, Lack. & W	136¼	136½
Erie	34⅛	34½
Erie pref	74⅛	72
Lake Shore	96	95⅞
Louis. & Nash	62	62¼
Michigan Central	90¼	90¼
Missouri Pacific	107¾	108⅜
N. Y. & New Eng	62½	62
N. J. Central	70½	70⅝
N. Y. Cent. & Hud	113¾	113¾
Northwestern	115¾	116⅝
Oregon Navigation	102	102¼
Pacific Mail	55⅝	55⅜
Reading	37⅞	37¼
Rock Island	126¼	126¼
St. Paul	92½	92¼
Union Pacific	58	58
West. Union Tel	75¼	75¼

Wheat—Moderately active, closing steady
Corn—Quiet, closing steady.
Oats—Quiet and steady.

PRODUCE MARKET.

	Mar	Apr.	May.
Wheat	88⅞	89½	90¼
Corn	48¼	48¼	48½
Oats	34⅜	34½	34⅝

MERCHANTILE EXCHANGE.

Butter.—Market firmer Creamery—Western, 25c.a28c.; imitation, 18c.a20c. Dairy—Eastern, half-firkin tubs, 22c.a23c.; eastern, Welsh tubs, 18c.a20c.; eastern, firkins, 19c.a21c.; western, 16c.a18. Factory—Fresh, 17c.a18c.; low grades 8c.a7c.

Cheese—Market full. Factory—New York, cheddar, 13¼c.a13¾. Creamery—New York, part skims, 11¼c.a 12½c.

Eggs—Market firm. Fresh—Eastern, firsts 17½c.; western firsts, 17½c.a17¾c.

Hogs at Chicago $4.90 and $4.75 against $4.90 and $5.85 Friday.

ABOUT PATENTS.

How the United States Patent Office is Managed and Whence Inventions Come --Cranky Originators of Cranky Devices.

In the matter of ingenuity the American people lead the world, writes a correspondent of the New York *Herald*. More applications for patents are received and more granted at the Patent Office in this city than in any other two countries of Europe. Great Britain comes next on the list, France third, and Germany fourth. It was not until 1836 that the Patent Office was organized as a separate bureau with a commissioner and suitable assistants for the proper discharge of its duties. It is rather a singular fact that during that year only 1 application for a patent was filed. The next year the number increased to 106. The increase has steadily grown, until in 1886 21,797 applicatione were filed. The whole number of patents granted since 1838 is, in round numbers, 355,000. The applications for patents are regarded as a good index of the general business prosperity of the country. When times are dull inventors realize that capital is slow to risk the success of their experiments. On the other hand, when money is plentiful it is a poor inventor who can not find some one willing, at least, to pay the legal expenses necessary to the taking out of his patent. It may be said *en passant*, if this theory of the Patent Office officials holds good, that the country was never in a more prosperous condition, inasmuch as the number of applications in 1886 exceeded by several thousand those of any preceding year.

More patents have been granted to the citizens of New York than to those of any other State. Upon this hypothesis Pennsylvania takes the second place, and according to the same reasoning Illinois or Ohio should come next, but the truth is that Massachusetts holds the third place, with Illinois fourth and Ohio fifth. The character of the application usually denotes the locality from which it proceeds. For example, applications showing the inventor to be a man of high scientific education mainly come from New York, Massachusetts or Connecticut. Improvements in cotton and sugar machinery are the work almost entirely of Southern inventors. The development of inventive genius in the South has been remarkable during the past decade. This is especially so in Georgia and Texas, the two most progressive States south of Mason and Dixon's line. The applications from the South, as recently as 1872, were only a fraction of those filed from the North. About 1875 a change was noted, and the increase since then has been relatively as great as that of the Northern States.

Inventions are the natural sequence to a demand in that direction. When the telephone was patented, for instance, men began turning their attention to subordinate devices necessary to make the telephonic system complete. In this particular branch more than one thousand applications have already been received. It is so with railway accidents. The effect of the horror near Tiffin, O., has been to deluge the office with dozens of applications for heating and lighting railway carriages different from that at present employed. Within three months after the great Milwaukee hotel fire, a few years ago, more than a hundred applications for fire-escapes were filed. Even the Charleston earthquake had the effect of stimulating half a dozen inventions for detecting the approach of such disasters.

Thomas A. Edison, of New York, has the honor of receiving more patents than any other American, past or present.

It would require a volume to enumerate the different applications for patents made by the crank element. While their applications cover every variety of subjects, the most alluring field for them is that of aerial navigation. A few years ago Frederick Anderson, an Englishman residing at Southampton, sent to the office here drawings for a flying-machine upon which he desired a patent. A few weeks later he appeared at the office in person and offered to demonstrate to the officials the utility of his invention. The machine was carried to the top of the building. The inventor was asked how far it would fly. He replied that it ought to, even in its crude shape, sail as far as the Smithsonian Institution, a distance of half a mile. All the arrangements were carefully made, and the machine started adrift. It fell to the ground like a shot. The spectators guyed the luckless inventor so freely that he withdrew to the hotel, and there, in a fit of despondency, blew out his brains.

Mr. Charles Kintner, chief of the electrical division, speaking about the crank inventions that, by reason of their character, are assigned to his class, said: "I remember a few years ago an application was filed for curing nerve affections. It consisted of a copper wire earthed at both ends and carried over the bed of the patient in a north and south direction; that was all. Of course it was refused for lack of utility; whereupon the applicant produced the affidavits of at least a dozen neighbors to prove that his wife was benefitted and restored to health by the use of the simple and alleged effective device. It is needless to say that the patent was refused.

"Another instance I recall is the small battery adapted to be worn about the neck by the patient. It was about two inches in diameter and had no excitant. It was refused as being inoperative. The applicant not to be daunted, was cunning enough to place upon the exterior surface a design and to take a design patent therefor. In this way he accomplished his end by getting the seal of the Patent Office. I have seen a printed book of over two thousand testimonials from persons benefited by this alleged great electrical curative.

"In another instance an applicant devised an apparatus for generating steam in locomotive boilers without the use of wood or coal. He first generated steam in the usual manner, then caused this steam to actuate a local engine and from it a dynamo, which generated electricity. This electricity, in turn, actuated an electric heater under the boiler, so that after having once started his locomotive, of course, no more fuel was necessary. It was, of course, a clear case of perpetual motion. He was asked to furnish a working model. This was two years ago, but the model has not yet been received."

AN UNFORTUNATE COLT.

How a Kaskaskia Witch-Doctor Established a Reputation for Wisdom.

Members of historical societies and persons who are interested in preserving the memory of quaint incidents of pioneer life in Southern Illinois will find in the following story, by a Chester (Ill.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, an apt illustration of the superstitious practices in vogue no longer ago than 1830:

During the late fall or winter of the above mentioned year a man named Anderson settled in Randolph County, bringing with him a drove of cattle and scrub ponies. The condition of the animals when they arrived indicated a lack of sufficient sustenance, and as the severities of the winter increased the unsheltered "creatures" grew thinner, and began to die of an ailment, the nature of which puzzled the local authorities on horseflesh to diagnose. Various remedies were tried without producing the desired effect or reducing the average weekly losses.

At last it was suggested that the owner of the afflicted stock send to Kaskaskia for a witch-doctor, a man of reputation for driving out evil spirits. Accordingly the witch-doctor was summoned, and upon his arrival he begun a series of mysterious ceremonies and incantations over the herd, while the people looked on in awe and wonder.

The result of the doctor's investigations confirmed their worst suspicions—it was, indeed, a witch, which the occult professor located in the body of a yearling colt. This animal, the doctor declared, must be burned between heaven and earth, in order to drive the witch away. In obedience to his instructions, two posts were set firmly in the ground, and a pole fitted from top to top of the posts. The yearling-colt was fastened with chains to the cross-pole, at a convenient distance from the earth. A great pile of fagots were heaped about beneath the unfortunate colt, and it died the death of a martyr, the victim of man's ignorance and superstition. It was but a short time after this event until an early thaw and continuous warm weather brought up the grass, which was an infallible remedy for the herd's complaint—starvation—and they rapidly gained in health. The witch-doctor's reputation did not suffer from this providential occurrence. On the contrary, it added laurels to his fame.

The Judge's Suggestion.

Parents who lie awake nights worrying about their daughters and their daughters' best young men will thank *The Judge* for a kind suggestion. An ingenious contrivance connects the parlor clock with a "God Bless Our Home" motto on the wall. The machine is set so that at eleven o'clock the motto unfolds and this legend appears: "Gas out and dog unchained at five minutes past eleven. Good night!" At the same time a lever connected with the clock pounds vigorously and repeatedly on a gong.

No Humbug About Statistics.

Patient—Tell me candidly, doctor, do you think I'll pull through? Doctor—O, you are bound to get well; you can't help yourself. The *Medical Record* shows that out of one hundred cases like yours, one per cent. recovers invariably. "That's a cheerful prospect." "What more do you want? I've treated ninety-nine cases and every one of them died. Why, man alive! you can't die if you try. There's no humbug about statistics."

Buffaloes Practically Extinct.

The once numerous and characteristic buffalo race has practically ceased to exist in the United States. It is now almost impossible to procure specimens of this class of animals for preservation in the National Museum. To secure such specimens, Prof. Baird sent an expedition West last summer for that purpose, and it was with great difficulty that one buffalo bull was killed. There are supposed to be still a few small and rambling herds in Northern Dakota, well up toward the British possessions, but, with this unimportant exception, the story of the buffalo is ended.

Gave It a Decent Burial.

"I had a dog," said he, "a common, long, yeller dog, and I called him Zeke. He knew more than a grand juryman on his second term. He would just loaf around and think. I brought home some canned sausage meat and I didn't like it, and so I put it on a plate for Zeke. Well, he took that sausage out in the garden and buried it. Regular grave. Nothin' strange in that, you say? Wait. He went back to the house, jumped upon the table, grabbed a big bouquet, and went back and laid it on the grave."

"SUPPOSE that two half-days be taken out of the school week of every scholar in the grammar schools of Boston and devoted to industrial education. Would it not be decidedly for the benefit of the pupils?" asks the Boston *Herald*.

THERE is money in wood pulp, judging from the demand. One mill in Brunswick, Me., has hard work to keep ahead of its orders, running night and day, and pulp made there has gone to Boston and returned in the shape of newspapers within forty-eight hours.

FOR RENT.

A new 2-story dwelling house, on Main street, is for rent. Apply to F. Kurtz.

DR G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall,
Residence on Main street. Office in residence. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Either administered 14apr

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists. 4augly

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—OF—
—ALLENTOWN, PA—
Offers the cheapest and best
—LIFE INSURANCE,—
In amounts from $500 to $8000.
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AGENTS WANTED.
Send for Circulars. Address as above.
24 feb6m

RED LETTER SALE.

We have made a great mark down in our prices on our entire stock. This is what we call a "Red Letter Sale," as the price of every article in our store is marked in *red* figures from which there is no deviation. We have reduced the price of every article from 10 to 40 per cent. Call and see for yourself.

S. & A. LOEB.

A two story house and lot at the station, with large stable. Good location for one wishing to carry on business near railroad. Purchaser can have privilege to farm 35 acres of land, ¼ mile from station. tf F. KURTZ.

Also, building lots ¼ mile east of Centre Hall station, prices $75 to $125 per lot, on easy terms. Apply to FRED KURTZ. tf

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ORGANIZED 1867.

LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE

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—Cash Assets Over $1,350,000.00.—

The only Life Insurance Company in the United States whose stockholders are by law liable for the debts of the corporation.
ITS ACCIDENT POLICIES provide for 20 weeks indemnity. One-half principal sum for loss of both eyes or two limbs.
No deduction at death for indemnity previously paid.

LOW CASH RATES.
NO ASSESSMENTS,

Cash paid Policyholders over $3,200,000.
For Agencies in Pennsylvania apply to
A. D LUNDY & CO.,
(State Agents)
Williamsport, Pa.
C. DINGES, Special Agent.

THE
DANIEL'S PLOW SULKY.

WILL WORK EQUALLY AS WELL ON ROUGH STONY LAND AS ON THE WESTERN PRAIRIES. IT IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER SULKY IN THE WORLD. CAN BE ATTACHED TO ANY COMMON WALKING PLOW IN FIVE MINUTES TIME, AND IS WARRANTED NOT TO INCREASE THE DRAFT ONE POUND. SO SIMPLE A CHILD STRONG ENOUGH TO DRIVE A TEAM CAN OPERATE IT. WILL TURN A SQUARE CORNER WITHOUT RAISING THE PLOW. THE ONLY PLOW MADE WITH A FOOT LEVER TO START THE POINT OF PLOW ABRUPTLY IN THE GROUND OR ELEVATE IT TO SKIM OVER THE TOP OF FAST STONES, AROUND ROOTS, ETC.

We want a good, live man to act as agent in every town in the U. S. Write us for our liberal terms and prices.

E. S. DANIELS & CO.,
HAVANA, N. Y.

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CENTRE | HALL, | PA.

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-:- FURNITURE -:-

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits,

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Undertaking a Specialty.

JAS. H. LOHR.
CENTRE HALL, PA., AGENT FOR
Covenant Mutual Benefit Association, of Galesburg, Ill., special agent for the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Mifflin and Huntingdon. This Co., is strictly for Odd Fellows and their wives.
Also agent for the Union Central Life Ins. Co. o, Cincinnati, and for various first class fire insurance companies. Rates same as any other agency. 5decly

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

—Patrick Kerley and Morris Doyle employes in the engineer's room of the Cuban Line steamer Saratoga, were arrested in New York, on the 14th, for desertion. On the 12th ten minutes before sailing time, they refused to work, saying they were on strike. Kerley was held for trial and Doyle allowed to go on his own recognizance.

—Mrs. Mary Silva, the young wife of a Portugese sailor, who is described as a "fine, well-educated fellow," committed suicide in Boston, on the 12th. They lived with the husband's brother. Last week, during her husband's absence on a voyage, she was visited several times by a Portuguese whom she had known before marriage, and her sister-in-law threatened to inform the husband of the fact. Hence the suicide.

—The failure was announced on the 14th, of Benjamin Calender & Co., wholesale hardware dealers of Boston. Liabilities $117,000; assets unknown.

—It is estimated that on January 1st, there were about 200,000 cattle and 25,000 sheep on the ranges north and south of the Yellowstone river, within a radius of one hundred miles from Fort Keogh, Montana. Since that date, it is believed thousands of the animals have perished for want of food and shelter, and thousands of them are still dying. Reports from all parts of the Indian Territory show that the stock have wintered well and are in fair condition. The winter has been mild, and it is estimated that the losses of cattle this season will not exceed from two to four per cent. against ten to twenty in 1885.

—Two trains on the Chicago and Iowa Railroad collided on the morning of the 15th, at Waterman, Illinois, and two sleeping cars were wrecked. An engineer jumped from his cab and broke a leg. At Robinson Creek, Illinois, on the 14th, the engine of an express train on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad became disabled, and the train stopped for a few minutes. A brakeman was sent back to flag freight train No. 42, but was too late, and the engine crashed into the sleeper, demolishing the rear end. The freight engine was also wrecked. The passengers escaped uninjured.

—A number of people in a boarding house, in Holyoke, Massachusetts, were taken violently sick on the afternoon of the 14th, after dinner. Prompt medical assistance placed all the patients out of danger. It is believed the cause of the sickness was must in the flour, of which rye bread eaten by the sufferers was made. The family of F. S. Amidon, in Hartford, Connecticut, were taken sick on the morning of the 15th before daylight. They had eaten corned beef and cabbage for supper. The beef had been eaten before without bad result; the cabbage, which was bought from a peddler is suspected.

—The Governor of Iowa, on the 15th, issued a proclamation setting forth that pleuro-pneumonia exists in Illinois, and prohibiting the importation of cattle from that State, except according to rules prescribed by the State Veterinary Surgeon.

—Three and a half inches of rain fell at Los Angeles, California, during the twenty-four hours which ended on the morning of the 15th. The storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning.

—Emma Kelley, 9 years of age, was burned to death in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 14th, by her clothes catching fire from a stove. Her mother was severely burned in trying to save her.

—Joseph Smith, a man who has served in several prisons, has been arrested for complicity in the recent robbing of the post-office at Jersey City.

—At the municipal election in Philadelphia, on the 15th Edwin H. Fitler, Republican; was elected Mayor by 28,293 majority over G. De B. Keim, Democrat; Henry Clay, Republican Receiver of Taxes, by 7780 over Charles Benton, Democrat, and Chas. F. Warwick, Republican, City Solicitor, by 37,247 over Geo. W. Arundel, Democrat. The aggregate vote for Mayor was 154,963; for Tax Receiver, 152,883; and for City Solicitor, 155,467. The total Labor vote was 1664; the total Prohibition vote 650. In the five wards which voted for or against liquor "license", the vote against license was very light, the vote for license prevailing by large majorities in all of them.

—William A. Wilson, a prominent lawyer of Lancaster, Penna., committed suicide on the morning of the 15th. He is believed to have been insane. John Stever, 70 years of age, committed suicide by jumping into the whirlpool rapids, from the railway bridge below Niagara Falls, on the morning of the 15th.

—The three Hoffner children, burned by the upsetting of a stove and the ignition of a can of benzine in their father's store, in Detroit, on the afternoon of the 15th, died the same evening. Their father's recovery is doubtful.

—The Grand Jury of Rowan county, Kentucky, has indicted Henry S. Logan, Morton McClury and "Lon" Rayburn, for conspiracy to kill Judge A. E. Cole, Colonel Z. T. Young and his son, "Allie" W. Young, now County Attorney. It is said the scheme to murder these men was detected in this way: "A suspicious character was seen lurking around the town and about the depot, whom the Sheriff arrested and placed under guard. He gave as his name James A. Harris, alias Pendium. He afterward confessed to his uncle that he had been hired to assist in killing the above persons, having promised to secure four others to aid him. The men were to receive $100 each for their murderous work. Henry S. Logan, the leader of the faction bearing his name, hired Harris. The five would-be assassins were to have met on the 14th, at Henry Logan's, to complete arrangements. The plan agreed upon was to shoot their victims from the brush or through the windows of the hotel. If both these plans failed they were to fire the hotel and shoot them as they ran out." This atrocious plot is an outcome of the faction feuds that have so long disgraced that section. Dr. E. R. Way, nearly 70 years of age, was shot dead by an unknown assassin while about to go to bed at his residence near Helena, Arkansas, on the evening of the 13th.

—On the 14th, at midnight, a man entered a saloon in Pittsburg and asked the proprietor to allow him to stay all night, offering five dollars. He was drunk, and the saloon keeper refused. He said his name was Harry McMunn, the fur robber who was rescued from the officers at Ravenna. He was subsequently arrested by a detective. He is said to answer the description of McMunn, and one of his arms is in a sling.

—A dispatch from Chicago says that when the snow melted so rapidly last week the water from towns along the Illinois Central Railroad, following the natural slope of the country, flowed eastward and stood in the district bounded by Grand Crossing, Stony Island, Pullman and South Chicago, completely inundating the greater part of that region. In South Chicago there is a flood and considerable suffering has been occasioned. The worst trouble is in what is known as the Polish settlement. There all the houses are flooded, and the suffering is quite severe. Hammick's saw and grist mill on the Charlten river, twenty miles west of Macon, Missouri, has been washed away by a flood. The water is very high, and reports of further losses are anticipated. A special despatch from Lyons, Michigan, says the water is gradually receding. The river still flows through the business part of the village. The attempt to break the gorge with dynamite was a failure.

—News was received in Virginia City, Nevada, on the 15th, of the collapse of the snow sheds on the railroad at Blue Canyon. Four men, three of them train hands, were missing.

—The tobacco factory of Davis Dunlop, at Petersburg, Virginia, was burned on the evening of the 16th. Loss $250,000, covered by insurance.

—The steamship Wisconsin, from Liverpool for New York, went ashore, early on the morning of the 15th, on the bar fifteen miles east of Fire Island. She floated at 2.40 P. M., and at 6.50 was anchored off Sandy Hook.

—Early on the morning of the 17th, the house of Dr. George Talcott, in Brooklyn, New York, was entered by burglars. They met in the second floor hallway Mrs. Kate Booth, a nurse in attendance on Mrs. Talcott, gagged and bound her, and carried off $1500 worth of jewelry.

—James Richardson, colored, was lynched at Dedias, Texas, on the 14th, for having shot a deputy sheriff.

—Boston Corbett, the slayer of John Wilkes Booth, who adjourned the Kansas House of Representatives on the 15th, by means of two revolvers, has been declared insane and sent to an asylum.

—The danger from the flood and ice gorge at Lyons, Michigan, is considered past, though the water is still a foot deep in the main street.

—Near Levant, Ontario, on the 17th, John Benton, Thomas Woodruff, Julius Bagot, William Carver and James McCormack were killed and two others seriously injured at the Wilbun mines by a fall of earth from the roof. Miss Nellie Manion and William Van Tassell were killed by a train while walking along the railroad, near Millburn, New Jersey, on the evening of the 16th.

—Thomas M. Joseph, for several years Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Texas, has confessed a deficit of $23,185 in his accounts with the Grand Lodge, that sum embracing the entire Lodge fund. He says he lost the money nearly four years ago in a mining speculation. W. T. Bingham, a trustee under the will of the late James Rogers at Boston, was arrested on the 17th on the charge of embezzling $17,006. He was held in $20,000 bail. The beneficiaries under the will are said to be aged ladies. Mail advices from Havana report that the head cashier of the Banco Industrial of that city disappeared on January 30th. An examination of his books has revealed a defalcation of $55 000.

—A violent wind storm, with a maximum velocity of 60 miles an hour, swept over eastern Colorado on the morning of the 17th before daylight. In Denver, windows were smashed, chimneys and telegraph poles were levelled and houses unroofed. On the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, near Colorado Springs, a train of seven cars was blown from the track, and the mail car and its contents were burned. No person was injured. A train was also blown from the track near Morrison, and several persons were injured, one having a leg broken. Near Como, an express train was blown over a bridge and wrecked, and nearly all the passengers and trainmen were severely injured. A freight train of twenty cars was blown from a side track and the cars were badly damaged near Colorado Springs. All trains arriving at Denver were delayed from five to ten hours by the storm. Great damage was done on the 18th by wind storms at Watertown, New York, and New Bedford, Massachusetts. A telegram from Chicago reports a terrific wind storm, accompanied by driving sleet and snow throughout the Northwest. Telegraphic communication west of Omaha and St. Paul was cut off, and trains on nearly all the Railroads were blocked or delayed.

—The flood in South Chicago, caused by the swelling of the river, was augmented on the 18th by rain. Many of the streets and sidewalks are covered with water, and cellars are filled. A violent thunder storm raged on the evening of the 17th, and a dwelling in Hyde Park was badly damaged by lightning. A heavy rain for twenty-four hours has caused a renewal of the flood at Lyons, Michigan. A very heavy rain storm, with extraordinary electrical disturbance, prevailed at Bloomington, Illinois, on the evening of the 17th, and heavy hail fell in the neighboring country. The storm was felt throughout Central Illinois, where it has rained almost incessantly for a week. A shower of small particles of mud fell in the country around Lincoln, Nebraska, on the afternoon of the 17th. It is supposed that dust raised by a strong wind storm two hundred miles west of Lincoln was precipitated with the rain fall. Everything on which the shower fell presented a splashed appearance.

—A telegram from Lancaster, Penna., says it is estimated that $100,000 will be required to repair the damage done by ice to the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal. A severe earthquake was felt at Fredericktown, Missouri, on the evening of the 17th. The shock was sufficient to displace plastering on the walls and overturn furniture.

—A heavy thunder storm passed over New York city and its neighborhood on the evening of the 18th. At 6 o'clock lightening set fire to one of the large buildings on the American Cotton Docks at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and at half-past 11 o'clock buildings Nos. 4. 5 and 11 had been destroyed, with about 10,000 bales of cotton. The loss is estimated at $350,000, which is covered by insurance.

—Willie Wettinger, 7 years old, died at Winfield, Long Island, on the 16th, of lockjaw. On the 14th he was running with a corn-cob in his hand and fell; the cob entered his mouth and one end of it passed through his cheek.

—During a wind storm at Rochester New York, on the 18th, two telegraph poles on the iron bridge across the Genessee river were blown down and carried away two spans of the bridge. Annie Graham, aged 19 years, was swept into the torrent and drowned Three other persons are missing and supposed to be lost.

—The house of John Baughman, aged 87 years, in Dalton, Ohio, was burned early on the morning of the 18th. Mr. Baughman was taken from the burning building dead. His wife, aged 75 years, was still living, but not expected to recover.

—The engine of a railroad train broke through a bridge near Desplaines, Illinois, on the afternoon of the 18th. William Gandy, the fireman, was fatally injured; the engineer escaped with a severe scalp wound. A freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad broke near Colliers Station, on the morning of the 19th, and the rear portion was run into by another freight train, wrecking several cars and throwing them on the west track. A west-bound freight ran into the wreck, the result being that two engines and twenty-one cars of the three trains were badly wrecked. No one was injured. A south bound freight train on the Reading and Columbia Railroad was wrecked by a slide of rock in a deep cut, near Reinhold's Station, on the morning of the 19th. The engine and five loaded cars were thrown from the track and badly broken up. No one was injured. A freight train on the Wisconsin Central Railroad struck a broken rail near Neenah, on the 19th, and eighteen cars were thrown off the track.

—John Lewis, 17 years of age, is reported suffering from hydrophobia, near Erie, Pennsylvania. He was bitten by a dog five years ago, but he and his friends have been fearful of the consequences ever since.

—The loss by the fire on the American cotton docks at Tampkinsville, Staten Island, is now estimated at nearly $900,000. Three men were injured by falling walls. The Emery Opera House, in Titusville, Penna., was burned on the evening of the 19th. Loss about $30,000. A fire at Port Arthur, Manitobia, on the 18th, destroyed five stores and two hotels, causing a loss of $26,000. The furniture factory of Gunther & Frank, in Baltimore, was damaged by fire on the 19th to the extent of $20,000. The village of Thompson, some miles west of Mexico, Missouri, was destroyed by fire on the 18th.

—Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City, was on the 19th served with a summons in a libel suit for $25,000 damages brought by William A. and Robert Pinkerton, of Pinkerton's Detective Agency. The libel is based on a communication published February 8 over the signature of Mayor Cleveland, in which the latter is represented as saying: "And Pinkerton's army stand ready to charge at a moment's notice. And what an army it is! Organized by a British penal convict, it is now a power in the land." The summons is returnable March 22, before the United States Circuit Court at Trenton.

—The store and dwelling of Albert R. Foster, at Otsego, New York, were wrecked by an explosion of dynamite cartridges which had been placed under the building. Another store, twenty feet distant, was badly damaged by flying timbers. Three men were sleeping in Foster's building, but they escaped injury beyond a terrible shaking up.

—James McGuire was killed and Alexander Long fatally injured by the premature explosion of a blast in the William Penn Colliery, at Shenandoah, Pa,, on the 19th.

—A young woman named Hattie Orme, who insisted upon steering a toboggan, on a slide in Chicago on the 18th, sent it over the side of the chute to the ground, thirty feet below. In falling her face was terribly gashed by an electric light wire, and she broke her right arm in three places, besides tearing the flesh from her left.

—The storm of the 18th was very severe at Long Branch. The wind tore down a number of telegraph wires and damaged several cottages in course of construction. The high sea made inroads in the Ocean avenue bluff there.

—John Walters shot and killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Bryan O'Neil, at Poughkeepsie, on the 19th. Trouble had arisen in the family, which caused Walters to separate from his wife. At a dance in Macon, Georgia, on the morning of the 19th, a fight occurred, in which Policeman Frank Thorpe, then off duty, struck James Bassett a fearful blow on the head, and then shot and killed Thomas Farrow. Farrow had on a pair of brass knuckles when killed. Mrs. Ogden, a woman of bad repute, was found dead in front of her house, at Peoria, Illinois, on the morning of the 19th. In the house her son, Peter, lay in a drunken stupor, and all the furniture and fixtures were smashed. It is supposed he killed his mother in a drunken stupor.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The time of the Senate, on the evening of the 16th, was consumed in the consideration of bills on first reading.

In the House on the 10th, bills were reported favorably from committees as follows: From the Judicary General Committee—To provide that two-thirds of a jury shall decide the verdict in Court trials; to increase the salary of the Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs to $2500; Senate bill to regulate sales by sample, making such sales a warranty of capital. From the Committee on Ways and Means—To exempt household goods, carriages, watches, &c., from State Tax.

In the Senate, on the 17th, bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Metzger, imposing a penalty upon persons hiring out horses and vehicles who have not been assessed and licensed as livery stable keepers. [Judiciary Special.] Also, requiring the costs of prosecution in all criminal cases and the defendants' bill for service of subpoenas, etc., in cases of acquittal to be paid by the county. [Judiciary Special.] By Mr. Grady, authorizing the acquisition of turnpikes or highways near or within any city, etc., upon which tolls are paid. [Judiciary Special.] By Mr. Harlan, to encourage the growing of forests, restocking of woodland and planting of timber, etc. [Agriculture.]

The bill (Senate 41) appropriating the tax on dogs to the support of public libraries in boroughs passed finally. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 18th, the following measures from the committee rooms were returned as stated: Favorably—To encourage the growing of forests, &c.; amending the incorporation law so as to relieve full paid capital stock from liability to further assesment; for the drainage of swamp lands.

The Senate bills (Senate No. 29) requiring insurance companies and their agents to take out licenses from the Insurance Commissioner, and prohibiting the practice of substituting therefor certificates obtained from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and (Senate No. 43) for the prompt publication of Supreme Court decisions, were passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 16th, Mr. Collins introduced a bill to regulate the storage and sale of coal oil, naphtha, gasoline, etc., in cities of the first-class; providing for the supervision of the Fire Department over storage of the same, and requiring a license for its sale and storage. A liquor license bill was introduced providing for a trial by jury before a license can be revoked, and placing license tax in cities at $100, and in boroughs and townships at $50.

In the House on the 17th, the following bills were passed finally and sent to the Senate: H. R. 8—An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the levy and collection of taxes upon proceedings in courts, and in the office of register and recorder, and for other purposes. H. R. 20—An act to fix the fees of sheriffs in counties containing over 500,000 inhabitants and of those performing duties under them, and the manner of collecting and paying the same. H. R. 26—An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of motor power companies for operating passenger railways by cables, electrical or other means. H. R. 28—An act to limit the hours of labor of conductors, drivers and employes of horse, cable and electric railways. Adjourned.

In the House on the 18th, Mr. Ring introduced a bill so amending the Sunday Prohibitory Liquor Law, of February 28, 1885, that the fines imposed as a penalty under the act shall be paid to the Guardians of the Poor, and not half to the prosecutor. Adjourned.

49th CONGRESS—2d SESSION

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 14th, Mr. Morrill introduced a bill for the issue of subsidiary coin. Mr. Gibson offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to furnish copies of all correspondence relating to the arrest, trial and discharge of A. K. Cutting, an United States citizen, by the authorities of Mexico. On motion of Mr. Cameron, his bill to increase the naval establishment was taken up—yeas, 37; nays, 17. Mr. Cameron explained and advocated the bill. Several amendments were adopted. Pending consideration, the Tehuantepec bill came up as unfinished business, and Mr. Cameron moved its postponement for one day. The motion was lost—yeas, 24; nays, 28—and the Navil bill was laid aside. Pending debate, the Trade Dollar Redemption bill was received back from the House, amended, and it was referred to the Finance Committee. After a secret session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 15th, a conference was ordered on the Trade Dollar bill. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution authorizing the sub-committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, inquiring into the Washington county (Texas) troubles, to inquire whether there has been any attempt by the United States District Attorney for the Western District of Texas, or by the United States Marshal, or any of his duputies, to interfere with or obstruct the investigation, or to obstruct and intimidate witnesses. It was objected to and went over. The Cameron bill to increase the naval establishment was taken up—yeas, 39; nays, 15. It was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Eads Tehuantepec bill came up as unfinished business. After a long debate, at the suggestion of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Vest, who has charge of the bill, consented to let it go over until the 17th for amendment. Adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 16th, the credentials of David Turpie, Senator-elect from Indiana, were presented and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. A resolution offered on the 15th by Mr. Hoar, directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire whether the District Attorney or Marshall of the Western District of Texas has been attempting to obstruct the investigation or to intimidate witnesses, was agreed to by a party vote. Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in favor of an Industrial Co-operation bill. The Cameron bill to increase the naval establishment was passed, with amendments. It provides for the construction, by contract, of ten protected steil cruisers at a cost, exclusive of armament not exceeding $15,000,000, each vessel to have a maximum speed of at least 20 knots per hour. For the armament the sum of $4,800,000 is appropriated. After post-mortem panegyrics on the late Senator Pike, of New Hampshire, and the adoption of the customary resolutions of respect to his memory, the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 17th, a bill "to extirpate pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease and to facilitate the exportation of cattle" was reported and placed on the calandar. A bill was introduced by Mr. Whitthorn for the creation of a naval reserve in auxiliary cruisers, officers and men from the mercantile marine of the United States. The Hale bill for the increase of the naval establishment was passed—46 to 7. It provides for the construction of vessels and torpedo boats for coast, harbor and river defence, and for their armament, $15,400,000. On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Nicaragua Ship Canal bill was then taken up, and it went over as unfinished business. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 18th, Mr. Evarts presented the credentials of Frank Hiscock, elected U. S. Senator from New York from March 4th next. They were placed on file. Mr. Edmunds presented the conference report on the Anti-Polygamy bill, and it was agreed to—yeas, 37; nays, 13. The bill now goes to the President. The River and Harbor bill was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 19th, the Military Academy and District of Columbia Appropriation bills were reported. The River and Harbor bill was considered. A conference report on the Trade Dollar bill was agreed to—49 to 5. The nays were Messrs. Frye; George, Jones of Arkansas, Morrill and Sherman. Adjourned.

HOUSE

In the House on the 14th, a number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred, among them a bill by Mr. Voorhees, of Washington Territory, "to relieve the laboring classes and improve their condition permanently." Among the resolutions was one by Mr. Little, of Ohio, proposing a Constitutional amendment for the election of U. S. Senators by the people of the different States, and one by Mr. Lawler, of Illinois, requesting the Secretary of State to inform the House "whether the terms of the Treaty of Ghent by which peace was consummated between the United States and Great Britain in December, 1814, and ratified by the Senate in February, 1815, are construed to inhibit the United States from maintaining an effective navy on the Northern Lakes bordering the Dominion of Canada; and also whether the construction by Great Britain of the Welland canal is not in effect a violation of the Treaty of Ghent, and in case of war with that country, a menace to the safety of lakeboard cities." Adjourned.

In the House on the 15th, bills were reported to encourage the holding of an industrial exhibition by the colored people in 1888, fixing the charge for passports at one dollar, and to increase the naval establishment. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Without completing it the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 16th, a conference was ordered on the Trade Dollar bill. Mr. Belmont, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Senate Retaliatory bill with a substitute therefor, which was ordered printed and recommitted. A bill was reported for the organization of the Territory of Alaska and referred to the Committee of the Whole. A new conference committee was appointed on the Northern Pacific Forfeiture bill. The remainder of the session was devoted to eulogies of the late Senator Logan, delivered by Messrs. Thomas, Henderson, of Ohio, McKinley, Randall, Cannon, Butterworth, Henderson, of Iowa, Holman, Springer, Adams, Rogers, Rowell, Daniel, McComas, Wilson, Weaver, Cutcheon, O'Hara, Osborne and Andrews. The House then adjourned.

In the House on the 17th, the President's veto of the bill appropriating $10,000 for a special distribution of seed in Texas was presented, and the question being taken on the passage of the bill, it failed to pass over the veto, the yeas being 83, the nays 160. The conference report on the anti-Mormon bill was agreed to—yeas, 202; nays, 40. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. The Sundry Civil bill was reported with the Senate amendments. Pending action the House adjourned.

In the House on the 18th, a conference was ordered on the Senate amendments to the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill. Mr. Townshend, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $4,663,104 for the payment of Mexican and other pensions. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Weaver called up the vetoed pension bill of Simmons W. Hart, and the bill failed to pass for want of two-thirds in the affirmative, the yeas being 142, the nays, 99. Adjourned.

In the House on the 19th; the Dependent Pension bill, with the President's vete, was reported back from the Committee on Invalid Pensions with a unanimous recommendation that the bill pass. On motion of Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsion, the consideration of the bill was deferred—131 to 21—until the 24th. The conference report on the Trade Dollar bill was agreed to without debate or division. The bill now goes to the President. The Sundry Civil bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

FANCY PIGEONS.

Something About Their Character and Value.

"Please tell me something about pigeons," said a reporter the other day to one of the most extensive dealers in those birds in the city.

"The varieties you see here are limited," he said, "as I keep only stock that is fancy in the strictest sense and therefore dear. Here are Jacobins, so called, I presume, from the peculiar shape of their head feather, which resembles the Phrygian cap; they are very beautiful birds and with the barbs, pouters and carriers bring high prices. I have known a pair of barbs to bring $300, and I myself have sold one for $140. They are dear because they are scarce and they are beautiful, the two things that give value to diamonds and very pretty women. Pouters are also very rare birds; they do not breed as fast as the ordinary pigeon, and are therefore in demand. Carriers are valuable because they are useful, and it is to me a matter of surprise that they are not utilized in this country more than they are. They are now raised and kept for the amusement of connoisseurs, and yet the time may come when it will be a matter of regret that the birds have been neglected."

"How do you make that out?"

"Well, you know they are useful in war for carrying dispatches when all other means of communication are in possession of the enemy. They were used by the confederates in the civil war, and extensively in France in the Franco-German war. Now the newspapers say our Navy is not worth much and our coast is comparatively defenceless. If this is true, what is to prevent a British or even a Turkish fleet taking possession of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore and the force occupying them breaking up or possessing the railroad and telegraph lines centering in these cities? Answer me that."

"True, but what kind of a bird is this, the white and brown?"

"That is a tumbler. These birds also bring high prices. They love to fly high into the air, until they are almost lost to sight, and then, turning somersault after somersault, descend with great rapidity until they almost touch the ground."

"Why do they do that?"

"I really can't say. Pigeons are not communicative as a rule, but I presume it amuses them. There are different sorts of tumblers. Some make mighty efforts to perform a somersault, but can not accomplish it; they can only go half way, which is termed a 'fall,' and again others of them can do three-quarters which is 'tipping the head and tail.' That pretty milk-white bird is a nun, so called from her feathery hood, and he with the big craw is a pouter. Pouters grow to a large size. Oh, yes; pigeons breed very fast, almost as fast as rabbits, and if it were not for the fact that they have so many enemies would soon become a nuisance. The common run have young ones once every two months, and it is not unusual to see a pair feeding their 'squealers' while breaking their shell to assist a later progeny into this wicked world. I should say there are hundreds of thousands of them in New York, chiefly owned by Germans, who are great raisers and importers of pigeons and canaries. What we call fancy birds, however, are not good breeders; if they were they would be no longer fancy. Of course large numbers of pigeons are eaten. Most people like pigeon pie, and there are epicures among us who consume large numbers of pigeon's eggs, raw and cooked. The ladies say they are good for the complexion. Owing to this and the cause already stated—seeing that the average pigeon lives eight years—the birds do not increase as rapidly as they otherwise would if left undisturbed."

Sleeplessness.

Sleeplessness, in probably nine cases out of ten, says a writer, is caused by continual mental strain or worry. The capillaries of the brain become stretched and lose their resiliency; they are unable therefore, to empty themselves of blood when the hour of rest comes round, and so wakefulness contines far into the night, until the body is fairly worn out and sinks into the lethargy of exhaustion. It will be well for people who suffer thus to at once take a holiday. You say you cannot; that business will not permit you. I doubt this very much. Would you really throw your life, or probably your reason, away for the sake of business? The question is one you ought to try to answer. But it is my privilege to tell you that, in the earlier stages of sleeplessness, a few weeks' stay at a bracing seaside place often acts like magic, people return home restored to health and calm—return home to positively wonder that the cares and worries that so bothered them could have been such bogies. Above all other remedies for sleeplessness I place change of air and change of scene, in conjunction with plain nutritious diet and a more natural way of living.

Misused Words.

Acoustics is always singular.

Cut bias, and not cut on the bias.

Allow should not be used for admit. Come to see me, and not come and see me.

Bursted is not elegant and is rarely correct.

Almost, with a negative, is ridiculous. "Almost nothing" is absurd.

The burden of a song means the refrain or chorus, not its sense or meaning.

Bountiful applies to persons, not to things, and has no reference to quantity.

Affable only applies when speaking of the manner of superiors to inferiors.

Methinks is formed by the impersonal verb think, meaning seem, and the dative me; and is literally rendered. It seems to me.

Admire should not be followed with the infinitive. Never say, as many do, "I should admire to go with you," etc. This error is singularly fashionable just now.

Allude is now frequently misused when a thing is named spoken of or described. It should only be used when anything is hinted at it a playful manner. "Allusion is the by-play of language."

The Descent of Proserpine.

No amaranth buds, no balm I bear,
No philter for a soul forlorn,
No charm to scatter thro' this air,
Then why come round me ye that mourn?
I cannot help you, sorrow worn.

Look not on me, nor call me queen,
Nor at my feet a gift implore,
For I have never worshipped been;
A simple child the name I bore,
Persephone; 'tis heard no more.

Oh, mother! wake the golden air
To some remembrance of thy child,
And thou in sunlight sittest there;
Let me not wholly be exiled,
But call my name by wood and wild.

And on the margin of the sea,
By the sea pink and lavender,
Let Echo hear it in her cave,
And tell it to the winds that stir
The murmurous in labyrinths of fir.

Upon the mountain side; and thou,
Ceres, tha flower I love dispose
Into a garland for thy brow,
Narcissus, that his image knows,
Crocus, and Enna's constant rose.

A BAD EXPERIMENT.

Clara Fitzgerald one day came to the conclusion that she had never done anything remarkable. She was nice looking, with a shapely figure, lovely eyes, sweet mouth and pretty hair. With a host of admirers, some of whom were ready to die for her, she yet felt conscious that she had never produced an effect of her own. Indeed she declared to her particular friend, Mrs. Fleet that her sister Mary was correct in asserting that the emotional in her heart had never responded to man's admiration.

Clara, however, now determined that she would do something grand with her heart, and her subject was ready to her hand. One of the visitors at Conway Grove, Clara's home, was Vass Shellerton, a newspaper correspondent and lawyer, whose career, for the want of the guiding hand of woman, had been all disaster, and left him a shattered wreck upon the shore of time. Now he was leading an aimless sort of life, abiding calmly the time when existence should cease its fitful struggle.

Hitherto, Clara had scarcely ever thought of wasting words upon him, but now there came to her a grand resolve. She would reform Shellerton, and make him what he could be made—a useful citizen with proper ambition. People should see what a power of noble devotion she had, if she had nothing else. Already she heard a chorus of wonder and admiration, and all the world would applaud her noble sacrifice and see in her a heroine.

The resolve came to her as she was lying awake one night, and the next morning at breakfast there was a warm glow on her cheek and a bright light in her eye.

That same evening Shellerton came, and on being ushered into the parlor found Clara at her piano, in a brown study over some of the difficulties of "Parsafal."

"What a stranger you are!" she said, as he came where she was sitting.

The truth was that Shellerton had been there two evenings before, and drank in the very presence of Clara; but then she was with a blonde admirer, who was showering on her meaningless compliments.

"I have just returned from Washington."

"Did you enjoy your trip?"

"Not much; there is hardly anything I can enjoy."

"How lonely you must be!" she said, with a wealth of tenderness in her eyes that seemed the deepest sympathy.

Shellerton took the vacant chair beside her and said:

"Is it not dreary—a wrecked life?"

"But your future—surely you care a little about that?" said Clara, gazing upon him as no other woman had ever looked before.

"If any one cared for my future perhaps I might."

"I, for one, certainly take an interest in you."

"Do you really?" he asked, his face brightening.

"Why, of course I do! Is that so difficult to understand.

"Yes, to me it seems so."

Men are not generally grateful for the friendship of the women they love, but Shellerton did not expect even so much, and he was really thankful for Clara's regard, and battled with himself to keep down the greater hunger in his heart.

One summer night they were sitting in a portico at Conway Grove. The moonlight was peculiarly mellow.

"How noble it was of you," said Shellerton," to become my friend. You have made me in love with life, and I used to hate it so."

"Then I wish I had become your friend before," said Clara.

"I wish you had. Do you know how you have blessed my life?"

"I should like to do much more for you," she said, with the simple directness which was so irresistable to Shellerton.

His blood kindled, and he went through the most exquisite agony. He felt what life might have been for him if this refreshing cup could have been held to his thirsty lips. He that moment realized the place and passion of love, the close ultimate companionship, the stimulus to work, and work's grandest results. His face was blanched with pain.

"Mr. Shellerton," Clara said earnestly, "will you tell me something?"

"Whatever you may choose to ask.

"Absolutely the truth?"

"The truth from my very soul."

"Do you really care for me?"

Shellerton could not for a moment comprehend Clara's motive in asking him this question, and he was silent. His heart beat violently, and he yearned to tell her of his love; but he feared the disclosure would grieve her.

"Is it because you care so little for me that you are afraid to answer?"

Sheller on fell on his knees beside her.

"I love you as the martyrs of old loved their religion when they went singing to their deaths. I could burn at the stake for you. I love you with all the strength of a heart that has ever known love before. But, Clara, my saint, my angel, my life, while I have no right to ask you to be more than a friend, may I not go from your presence feeling that you are with me, wherever I may be, to guide my destiny unerringly to rest?"

"Wherever you go I will be with you."

"Clara, do you mean what you are saying?" Sheilerton cried. It is not possible you can mean this."

"Can you think I would say it without meaning it?"

"You are mistaking pity for sympathy."

"No, I have said it, and you must decide for yourself whether you will believe me or not."

And if ever Clara Fitzgerald came near loving any one, it was at that moment.

"I do believe," he said. "But, oh! my angel, how can it be?"

They sat in the shimmering moonlight for half an hour without a word being spoken, for Shellerton was meditating upon his untold bliss.

That night, after her lover was gone, and Clara had locked the hall door after him, she went back to the parlor and enjoyed intensely the recollection of her interview with Shellerton. At last she had produced a grand effect,

The next week was the time for Clara's visit to a Southern city. Shellerton accompanied her to the station, and while they awaited the train that was to bear her on her journey, they strolled up and down the long platform.

"Don't mind me," said Shellerton. "The memory of your sympathy will keep me happy, and I know you will enjoy your trip."

Very tenderly she said to him:

"When I return we will have some nice country walks together."

"Will you promise me in your quiet moments to try to fully understand how the very current of my being is yours?"

Clara answered not, but her sweet eyes answered yes, and a holy calm possessed Shellerton's very soul."

"Will you not in the South," he said, "cull some little flower token for me?"

Clara again answered with her lovely eyes, and to the intense gratification of her lover, said:

"I am going to work your monogram on a pretty handkerchief I have gotten for you."

Clara was gone six months, and Shellerton received two letters from her. The first was written as if it had been an effort to write it, while the second was a crushing blow to his hopes. It read:

"I did not reply to your questions in your letter simply because I had nothing to say, and that is always the wisest thing to do under such circumstances. My reason for writing now is to try to have a thorough understanding between us before we meet again. I agree with you that I have very little heart, as some look at it, but indeed you are mistaken if you think it is my wish to dispose of that little. No, I am not in the slightest degree moved to give it to you, nor do I feel more interest in you than that of a friend and a well wisher. I would not, for the world, throw any obstacle in the way of your happiness, but you must never any more think of me otherwise than a good friend. Indeed, Mr. Shellerton, I mean all this; and when I return home you will do me a great kindness if you will never speak to me in this strain. It cannot do any good, and only gives me pain. I felt it my duty to tell you this before I see you. I hope to be always your friend,

"CLARA FITZGERALD."

Shellerton was completely dazed, and went about trying to conceal his intense grief and suffering.

The first time he saw Clara after her return to Conway Grove, he asked if he might not have the evening with her at her home.

"I won't be able to see you this evening," she said. "You may come if you like, but you cannot see me alone; Mrs. Fleet will be here."

"To-morrow evening then."

"Oh, I am going out."

"Then I may call for you may I not?"

"No, not this time," Clara sweetly remonstrated, and rose for her caller to take his departure.

Then poor Shelerton saw clearly that this girl was out of his life, and had never gone into it as she promised. The next morning Clara was handed a letter. She opened it and read:

"On the twentieth of December last you told me that you would never leave me. I believed in your promise most implicitly. I was a weak man, and when you held the cup to my thirsty lips I could not help drinking. Had I never felt your sympathy I could have felt genuine pleasure in your friendship; but after knowing the height and depth of your love, anything less would be an intolerable torment. You have made a new life for me, but without you it is worse than death. I will to night sting that new life with the poison of dissipation, and return to the haunts of vice and drown every vestige of the few months of divine happiness you vouchsafed me.

"Your deceived
"VASS SHELLERTON."

In a miserable hovel near Conway Grove there sits a blear-eyed man with unshaven face and unkempt locks. A poor hulk of humanity who never smiles, and daily calls down the imprecations of Heaven upon the woman who took away his life.

At Conway Grove there is a woman whose saddened visage may be seen at the window, and as she knits, ever and anon a teardrop falls upon her work as she recalls the man who was the victim of her cruel blow.

Sacrifice.

If we analyze the acts we instinctively approve in ourselves and applaud in others, we shall find that many of them involve a certain degree of self-sacrifice, while those which we deplore in ourselves and criticise in others involve some kind of self-indulgence. The man who risks his own life to save another from the sinking vessel or the burning building, he who devotes his youth and energies to a philanthropic enterprise, he who habitually sacrifice his ease and comfort to soothe the declining years of an aged parent or to cheer the sick-bed of a wife or friend, awakens sympathy and approval from all.

Sudden resolutions, like the sudden rise of the mercury in the barometer, indicate little else than the changeableness of the weather.

SKATING SOLDIERS.

A Military Resource Employed with Profit in Norway Winters

Norway, during a considerable part of the year, is covered with snow; and her winters which in other countries are of short duration, extend to five or six months, and in the most northern parts to a much longer period. During this time it is impossible to leave the beaten roads, for the purpose at least of traveling; and when fresh snow happens to fall, even the communications by means of them is stopped till the sledging is able to be continued by means of a machine, which, being dragged by horses along the road, restores the former track, by clearing away the snow in part and flattening and leveling the remainder. The thinness, however, of the population, widely scattered over an immense extent of country, renders it in many places impossible to keep the roads open by these means. It was natural, then, that the Norwegian should devise some mode by which to leave his hut, generally far removed from roads, and traverse the forests in various directions with sufficient celerity to follow the chase, his favorite occupation. For this purpose he devised the *skies*, or snow skates which consist of two thin, narrow pieces of fir, of unequal lengths, the foremost part being pointed and turned upward. The longest, which measures about seven feet, is used on the left foot; and the other, which is about two feet shorter on the right. The latter is called *aander*, from the right foot being used more than the left, particularly in turning. Both skates are about three inches in width, and an inch in thickness in the centre, where the foot is placed, which is firmly bound to the *skie* by loops at the side made of willow or fibres of fir roots, to which are fastened leather thongs. The *skies* are smeared with tar and pitch, and the under side is hollowed in the centre into a groove to prevent their slipping laterally, and to enable the *skielober*, or skater, to keep a straight course.

Notwithstanding the obstacles which the nature of the country, particularly during the winter, would seem to throw in the way of an invading enemy, Norway has often been attacked during this season; and as the use of the *skie* had been known to the natives from the earliest times, it was natural to think of forming a military corps of skaters and furnishing riflemen with the *skie*, in the use of which the mountaineers display such astonishing ease and celerity. During the former wars with Sweden all the Norwegian light troops have occasionally made use of *skues;* a certain portion, however, of them were more particularly trained to the use of these kind of skates, under the denomination of the *skielobre*, signifying literally skate runners. Previous to the union between Norway and Sweden there existed in Norway regiments of skaters—one in the district of Drontheim, and the other in that of Aggerhuus. The above event, however, having caused a considerable reduction of the Norwegian army, the number of the skating soldiers was also reduced. The uniform of the regiment was green, like that of the other rifle corps, though the men upon ordinary occasions, also wore an undress jacket of a coarser kind of cloth, the color of which was gray; and they were likewise provided with a peculiar kind of gaiter, in order to protect their feet the more effectually from the snow. The arms of the *skielober* were a rifle, to which was attached a broad leathern strap passing over the shoulder and a short sword. He carried with him, besides, a staff (*skiestoken*), seven feet in length, and rather more than an inch in diameter. This which was held in the right hand, was armed at one end with an iron spike, and above it was placed a circular piece of wood. The use of the former was to penetrate the frozen snow, and of the latter to prevent the staff sinking in, giving thus a firm support to the bearer. The *skiestok* or *skiestav*, as it was called, was likewise, as has been before observed, of considerable use to the *skielober* in enabling him to moderate his speed, make sudden wheels, and preserve the necessary balance during the descent of steep declivities. The *skielobere* to the skate exercise united that of of the ordinary chasseurs, or light troops, of which it constituted a part, and it performed all the duties, differing from them only by marching on skates, which gave it a very great superiority. The *skielobere* moved with singular agility, and from the depth of snow were safe from pursuit of cavalry or infantry. On the other hand they could attack the enemy's columns on march, and harass them incessantly on both sides of the road, without incurring any danger to themselves. Cannon shot produced little effect directed against them, dispersed as they were at the distance of 200 or 300 paces, and their movements were so rapid that at the very instant you would expect to see them a second time they had already disappeared to appear again in a quarter where you were not in the least aware of them.

The real superiority of the skating soldiers, however, was chiefly shown when the enemy halted after a long march. Whatever precautions might then be taken, they were in constant danger from troops which had no occasion for path or road, and traversed with indifference marshes, lakes, rivers and mountains. Even in those parts where the ice is too feeble to bear the weight of a man, the *skielober* glided safely over by the mere rapidity of his motion. No corps, therefore, could be so proper to reconnoitre in winter, to give information of the movements of an enemy, and to perform, in fact the functions of a courier. Their provisions and baggage were transported on light wooden sledges (*skiekjelke*), which one man alone drew with ease, by a leathern strap passed over the right shoulder. These were also extremely serviceable in conveying such as might have been severely wounded. The Norwegian *skielobere* were, on many occasions, extremely servicable in preserving the communcation between distant corps in surprising small detachments of the enemy, and harassing their march, whether when advancing or retreating.

Many instances are related of the astonishing speed with which the *skielobere* have forwarded intelligence from one part of the country to another. One in particular has been recorded. When the Swedish monarch, Charles XII., was shot during the siege of Frederikshald, in Norway, and messengers were to be sent with the intelligence to different parts of the kingdom, some *skielobere*, which were with the army, volunteered to run on *skues* to Drontheim, a distance of more than 400 English miles, and they reached that place twelve hours before a messenger, despatched at the same time, and who had used the greatest possible expedition. Some idea may thus be formed of the difficulty, nay, even possibility, of making any effectual impression by arms upon a country like Norway, possessing a force of this description, when her impassable mountains are considered, and the unshaken spirit which has always animated every class of her inhabitants when called upon to support their independence. In the year 1719, 7,500 Swedes, who intended to attack Drontheim, perished in the snow on the mountain of Ruden or Tydel, which seperates Jempteland, in Sweden, from the diocese of Drontheim. A company of 200 of the *skielobere*, under Major Emahus, found them all frozen to death on the ridge of the mountain, where they had been surprised by a storm, accompanied with snow and extreme cold. Some of these unhappy victims appeared sitting, some lying and others kneeling in a posture of praying. They had cut to pieces their muskets and burned the little wood they afforded. The Generals Labarre and Zoega lost their lives; and of the whole corps, consisting originally of 10,000, no more than 2,500 survived this dreadful catastrophe. Norway, being a mountainous country, intersected by creeks, abounding in lakes, rivers and snow, must be subject to frequent rains; and from sudden thaws the inhabitants are sometimes exposed to terrible disasters. Vast masses of snow, falling from precipices, overwhelm men, cattle, boats, houses—nay, even whole villages. About two centuries ago a whole parish was covered and destroyed by an immense mass of snow. If the winter is generally cold, the summer is excessively hot in Norway. The rays of the sun are reverberated from the sides of the mountain so as to render the weather close and sultry in the valleys; besides, the sun's absence below the horizon is so short that the atmosphere and mountains have not time to cool. The longest day at Bergen consists of nineteen hours.

The Canal to Help Odessa.

The Duke Eugene de Leuchtenburg's project for connecting the Sea of Azof with the Black Sea by a canal across the Isthmus of Perekop at Sivasch is attracting some attention at present in Russia. The depth of the channel is to be 18 feet, the breadth 65 feet, with ports constructed at the extremities. The passage from sea to sea would be thereby curtailed by 100 miles, and the periodical storms of the Sea of Azof avoided, as well as the obstruction given to navigation by the dangerous passage of the Straits of Kretch and the long closure of the sea in the southern parts by ice. It would also no longer be necessary to discharge cargoes in small boats at great inconvenience and expense in consequence of the shallow roadsteads ot the Sea of Azof. The construction of the canal is expected to give an impetus to and greatly facilitate the transmission of the coal and salt of Southern Russia to Odessa. The coasting trade, which ought to be one of the principal resources of the population, but is a very precarious condition, would, it is hoped, be much relieved. The potential financial advantages to be derived from the accomplishment of the scheme are demonstrated by the large profits made by foreign vessels, which almost monopolize the local trade to the exclusion of native shippers. There are six lines of railway with termini on the two seas. When these points are connected by uninterrupted maritime communication the interest of commerce will be enormously benefited and the products of the coal pits of the Donetz be able to oust from the southern ports the English coal, which has hitherto been almost without a rival. There is also question of a railway along the south coast of the Crimea to connect Sebastopel with Yalta, The construction of this line would be very costly, on account of the necessity of making 17 tunnels upon it. The estimate of expense wat at first 60,000 rubles per verst, but it was reduced to 42,000 rubles. It is opposed on the ground that it could hardly ever be a paying line, but it would be a great boon to the large proprietors and to the numerous visitors who frequent this favored strip of coast in search of health and the enjoyment of scenery.

Goethe and Byron.

A dime edition of "Faust" is announced. Were Goethe to return to life, he would, no doubt, be gratified to see such a proof of popularity. One of the prettiest things in "Faust" is the idea of the eternal sunset. It is briefly expressed, but is really a gem of immortality. It was Goetee's fortune to win fame before his death, and he had the admiration of both Scott and Byron. The latter wrote several tragedies, but only two of the number were prefaced by dedications, and both of these were inscribed to the great German poet. The first was "Sardanapalus," which was dedicated in the following impassioned manner:

"To the illustrious Goethe—a stranger presumes to offer the homage of a literary vassal to his liege lord—the first of existing writers who has created the literature of his own country and illustrated that of Europe.

The next was "Werner," which is inscribed thus:

"To the illustrious Goethe, by one of his humblest admirers, this tragedy is dedicated."

Byron's exalted opinions are verified by the voice of posterity, as uttered in the above-mentioned dime edition. Byron himself desired the good opinion of the American public, and he mentions in one of his letters with much satisfaction that a friend told him he had seen a copy of his poems in Albany.

The great difference between virtue and vice is this: For virtue you have a price to receive; for vice you have a price to pay.

THE FASHION IN CIGARS.

A Dealer Tells of Many Odd Notions Held by those who Smoke.

For want of a better place a reporter sought a secluded nook in a Bowery cigar store to dash off two or three paragraphs. While he was preparing his copy a well-known comedian, who is noted almost as much for his smoking propensities as he is for his funny ways on the stage, came in, and, throwing down a silver dollar, asked the dealer why he didn't always give him the same brand.

"I do," replied the man behind the counter, rolling out a handful of seal-brown beauties on the glass case in front of him.

"Take'em away," said the actor, pushing the proffered cigars back. "These are not the kind I usually smoke—give me something different." Then selecting eight stimulating morsels from another lot, he put seven of them in his case, lighted the eighth one and, puffing a cloud of smoke upon one of his own lithographs that adorned the window, he departed, saying: "I know a cigar when I see it."

"There goes another," said the dealer, talking to himself, but the reporter, thinking the remark addressed to him, asked: "Another what?"

"Another man with more imagination than taste. He is gone off satisfied that he is smoking a new brand of tobacco, when in reality he got the same article he has been using for a year, except it was taken from a differently labelled box. Ten to one the next time he comes in he will ask for the same as he had last time and say: 'They are something like.'

"Why didn't you tell him——"

"And lose his custom? Oh, no! I couldn't retain his good will and question his judgment on the quality of tobacco. Such cases happen every day. Scarcely one man in a hundred can rely upon his taste for smoking. A weed that tempts him to-day will to-morrow be positively distasteful. There certainly is a broad distinction between cheap seed tobacco and that cultivated to a high degree, but beyond that criticism is a hollow mockery. I know you will sneer when I tell you that the mark of distinction between an imported cigar and one of domestic make is really the 'ship' smell that fastens to the imported article, but such is the case nevertheless. A first-class Key West can be sold for an imported cigar almost anytime.

"How about the Henry Clay?"

"Well, the Henry Clay is protected by its shape, which has never yet been successfully counterfeited. Almost anything else, however, that is consigned in ship cargoes can be palmed off as imported stock. A smoker's vagaries are beyond comprehension. A retailer can make a reputation for a cigar and the notion of the smoker will ruin it."

"What do you think is the best cigar?"

"It has yet to be found, the names and shapes vary so much. There was a great run on the Figaro at one time, but it was not due to the superiority of the stock used in them, for it ranged in price from $15 to $75 per thousand. The Figaro represented not a brand but a shape, in which any quality of tobacco might be worked up. The Reina Victorias, Es Panoles, Conchas, Partagas, Regalias, Margarita and Londres are other specimens of the same class."

"The quality of a cigar can be told, can it not, by its color?"

"No. It is folly to select a light-colored cigar under the impression that it is a mild one. The darkest looking cigar is known as the 'Oscuro,' and the lightest as the 'Claro.' The shades between these are the 'Maduro,' 'Colorado-Maduro,' 'Colorado' and 'Colorado-Claro.' The fact may be that all, or almost all of these shades will be found in one lot of tobacco which may be used wholly as wrappers. In that case the color would signify but little, for the filler might be entirely different—either lighter or darker. Cigars are all made up together and assorted by colors afterward, purely as a matter of looks. The difference in color is accidental. By that I mean that the same tobacco leaf varies in shade—that part nearest the ground being always the darkest. The discrepancy in shades means nothing, but is turned to account by dealers in selling the same cigar to men of all tastes, as you saw me do just now."

Woman.

At no period of the world's history has the influence of woman both directly, or indirecly been so fully acknowledged as to-day. The open college doors and the invitation to woman to a wider field and more active participation in the busy world has had no effect to rob the sex of any womanly charm, as croakers foretold. When the history of the last quarter of the nineteenth century is written, the historian will write over against the names of many women the word illustrious. It cannot fail of record that a woman aroused the people in the great contest which ended in knocking the shackles from six millions slaves. It was left to the voice of another woman to arouse the dormant energies of the nation to the wrongs of the Indian, and to outline the reform inaugurated. In literature she has exerted most healthful influences, while in politics, as wives of Presidents and statesmen, the ennobling influences have been so marked and positive as to call out a Nation's thanks and gratitude. The most hopeful sign of the times is that these reforms will not go backward—that humanity will have its sympathies enlarged, and that the rights of every class will be more sacredly protected.

In America, ice-water is the first thing a waiter places before you at breakfast, lunch and dinner, and thousands use it as their first course, as if their stomachs were intended as refrigerators tor the food following. This absurd hab't ruins the constitution and digestion of thousands, and probably does more harm than all the alcoholic liquors condemned by the temperance fanatics. If American women would drink a plat of harmless claret in place of ice-water there would be less anæmia and invalidism among them, fewer pale faces and fragile forms.

HORSE NOTES.

—Sunday racing is found to pay well at New Orleans.

—The jockey Stoval will ride for Carroll & Co., this season.

—David L., record 2.24¼, is only 14½ hands high and weighs but 700 pounds.

—Winter betting is played out in England. Here, in America, it is growing.

—The pacing stallion Cohannet, 2.17½ will be used in the stud this season.

—Harry Johnson and Frank Herdice are in Canada attending the ice trotting meeting.

—Gabe Post, g. g. by Andy Johnson, is now owned by Bijah Gearen, of Morristown, N. J.

—J. F. Marshall, of Cleveland, has purchased the gr. m. Lettie Watterson, record 2.22, for $5000.

—The brood mare Hortense, foaled 1861, by Mambrino Chief, died at Woodburn last month.

—C. J. Hamlin, of Buffalo, has purchased the 3-year-old filly Quadroon, by Sherman, for $2500.

—J. O. Whitten, of Cambridgeport, Mass., has bought the bay mare Carrie T., 2.29½, by Dom Pedro, for $2000.

—Lucy B. was Rutherford's biggest winner in 1886, earning $12,755 of the $31,189 won by the six horses of his get.

—The Dallas State Fair Association will give a trotting and running meeting in April, offering about $6000 in added money.

—James Murphy, who trained for J. B. Haggin last season, will have charge of some of Ed. and Pat Corrigan's horses this year.

—Monitor, the broken-down racehorse, is a pensioner at "The Locusts," Mrs. G. L. Lorillard's breeding farm at Easton, N. J.

—C. M. Ramsay, of New York, has gone to Europe as agent for Pierre Lorillard to endeavor to sell the Rancocas Stock farm.

—Thirty-four horses, the get of imp. Buckden, won 68 races out of 370 starts in 1886, earning $30,807. Supervisor, with $4445, was Buckden's biggest winner.

—During the week James Murphy, the trainer, purchased of B. J. Tracy, of Lexington, Ky., the bay colt Banburg, by King Ban, dam Rosaline, by Commodore.

—Out of thirteen head the get of imp. Bonnie Scotland on the turf in 1886 old Barnum was the only one to do well. He won $18,335 of the $26,118 credited to the lot.

—Byron McClelland, the trainer, has purchased of James B. Clay, of Lexington, Ky., the half interest in the racing qualities of the bay filly Linda Payne, 3 years, by Bertram, dam Anne Boleyn, for 1887.

—Charles Wood, who since Archer's death, is looked upon as the leading English jockey, gives The Baron as the next Derby winner. He says the horse has vastly improved since he rode him to victory at Epsom last season as a 2-year-old.

—George Henry Buford, brother of General Abe and Colonel Thomas H. Buford, died at Yarnalls Station, Ky., on February 2, of pneumonia. He took a deep interest in the trotting horse, and at one time owned half of the Blackwood.

—American jockeys who suffer all-night martyrdom in Turkish baths will be interested to know that Wood, the English jockey, does not go in for Turkish baths at all. Plenty of exercise and frequent runs with Southdown fox-hounds keep him close to trim, and a couple of pills over night with no breakfast in the morning prepare him for a ride at short notice. The comfort of an English jockey's life is illustrated by the fact that wood has invested 300 guineas in the greyhound Coleraine to gratify his fancy for coursing.

—Columbia, dam of Abbottsford, died at Woodburn on January 7. She was a bay, foaled in 1869, by Young Columbus (sire of Commodore Vanderbilt; record, 2.25). The following is a list of her produce: 1870, b. c., by Virgo Hambletonian; 1871, b. f., (dead was fast), by Virgo Hambletonian; 1872, b. c. Abbottsford (record, 2.19¼) by Woodford Mambrino; 1873, b. c. (died at year old), by Belmont; 1874, b. c., by Tomahawk; 1875, barren; 1876, b. f. Dido (pacing record 2.23¼) by Scott's Hiatoga; 1879, gr. f., by Young Norman (by a Norman draught horse); 1880, blk. f. Abbess (sold 1880), by Wedgewood; 1882, foal died.

—William Disston, of Philadelphia, has purchased the following brood mares and fillies from the Fairlawn farm: Arbela, b. m., foaled 1879, sired by Startle dam Amy Harris, by Colonel Winfield; in foal to Alecto, Helen's Medium, b. m., foaled 1881, sired by Happy Medium, dam Helen McGregor, by Rattler; in foal to Alecto. Mineiska, b. m., foaled 1881, sired by Belmont, dam Lady Denton, by Billy Denton; in foal to Happy Medium. Glitter, b. m., foaled 1882, sired by Happy Medium, dam Brightness, by Almont, price $1500. Mabel Medium, b. f., foaled 1885, sired by Happy Medium, dam Blanche Star (dam of Annie S., 2.26¾ Almont Star, 2.32), by Conklin's American Star; price $1250.

—Tim Gore has already been backed to win the Kentucky Derby for enough money to make the bookmakers take alarm. Jim Gore is by Hindoo, dam Katie, by Phaeton. He was sold at Major Clark's sale last spring as Ezekiel to A. J. McCampbell, of Louisville, for $3000. He started six times, winning three, viz: May 27, at Latonia, the Harold Stakes, beating Duke of Bourbon, Laredo, Duhme and five others in 1.03, Duke of Bourbon and Duhme conceding him eight pounds; at St. Louis, the Carriage Builders' Stakes, beating Jennie Treacy, Kepie, Councilor, Pendennis and Petite, in 1.18½, and at Chicago, the Kenwood Stakes, beating Right-away, Carey, Poteen and eleven others, in 1.02. There is some objection to Jim Gore—he is bad-tempered and liable to sulk.

CENTRE REPORTER.

ED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., MARCH 2, 1887.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of 3 months additional as a premium on $2 in advance.

1887 —— 1887

LADIES' COATS AT COST.

Bartholomew is selling ladie's coats at cost. Hurry up if you wish to get one.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

——Bartholomew's tin roof sustained a rip by Sunday's storm.

——Witmer Wolf and wife spent Sunday last in Williamsport visiting friends.

——Some of our young gents are talking of having a hop in the Foundry hall, next week.

——We suppose that up to this time Emanuel Smith has scored about twenty snows for this winter.

——W. H. Bartholomew claims that he has one of the finest Hamiltonian colts in the valley; it's a daisy.

——Our merchants complain of much petty thieving in their stores; it is said in most of instances they know the guilty ones.

——B. F. Bitner writes us from Missouri that farmers out there are plowing ground for oats. That's a little ahead of our farmers.

——The fellow who said two weeks ago that the backbone of winter was broken has hidden for fear some one would give him a black eye.

——D. T. Wieland of Harris twp. will make sale of his farm stock and implements as will be seen from his adv. in another colum of the Reporter.

——Esq. Luther Rishel was a looker-on at the Bellefonte fire on Saturday morning Bet he'll know how to issue on one if it breaks out in his section.

——Bellefonters have become so used to fires that the big one on Saturday morning didn't even excite them. There wasn't a drunken man in the crowd.

——Every justice of the peace or alderman elected Tuesday of last week, is required by law to file notice of his acceptance with the prothonotary within thirty days. This important matter should not be neglected.

——Mr. James Coldren, tax collector-elect, is having the lumber hauled for his house on Church street which he expects to occupy by next fall. There is nothing like having an office and handling "boodle."

——Mr. Bartholomew, the enterprising merchant at the depot, thinks that by next winter the population in that part of the boro will be large enough to justify a petition for a new school building in that part of the town.

——Stores are getting quite numerous, if it don't have the effect to bring all down to the level of one-horse stores, well and good. There's nothing adds so much to the prosperity and business of a neighborhood as first class mercantile houses, and business heads.

——Why don't Bellefonte have a steam fire engine? It strikes us their present system is inadequate to successfully fight a fire when it gets under headway. Fire walls and a calm have played an important part in arresting the spread of fires in that town.

——For juvenile cigarette puffers, Centre Hall can compare with any town of its size this side the pyramids. Parents, do you approve of this vile and dangerous as well as health-destroying practice on the part of the youngsters whom you are raising for the presidency and governorships?

——Bellefonte came nigh gaining notoriety for having a slugging match, one day last week. A hall had been hired and the knights of the fist were on hand, but the chief burgess would not allow it to come off. Philo Foster, of Lemont and a Mr. Murphy, we are told, were the ones who saught fame.

——Mr. Whit McCormick, our young furniture dealer of this place had a tumor about the size of a walnut removed from the palm of his left hand on Tuesday. Two years ago a splinter from a bedstead penetrated his hand and only a portion of it was removed. A piece about an inch and a half remained and finally formed a hard tumor and gave the young man considerable annoyance. After the tumor was cut out it was opened and the wood found to be well preserved.

——The following article from the Altoona *Times* explains itself. "The reported killing of five men and fatal injury of two others by the falling of a scaffold at Valentines furnace, in Bellefonte, as published in yesterday's *Times*, turns out to be a canard of the baser sort. All we can say in explanation of its publication is that our informant believed the story and we believed our informant, who, as is now only to painfully evident, was imposed on by a young and vigorous liar, who claimed to have come down with the failing scaffold, but fortunately, or unfortunately, escaped without injury; and more's the pity."

BELLEFONTE HAS ANOTHER BIG FIRE.

On last Saturday morning Reynold's bank block and Garman's hotel were destroyed by fire. The fire started about 3.30 in Miss Ohnmacht's room on 2nd floor of the bank building and next to Garman's hotel. The lady, it appears, was unwell and got out of bed to heat some water on an oil stove, and went to bed and fell asleep, but was awakened soon after by a suffocating smoke. It is surmised the coal oil stove exploded and set fire to the room. Miss Ohnmacht rushed out and gave the alarm to some ladies who occupied adjoining rooms, and returned to her own but found the fire so far advanced that she was barely able to save a few articles and make her escape in her night clothes.

The alarm soon spread and when the fire companies got on the ground the fire had made such headway that the block was doomed and the main efforts of the firemen were directed to prevent the flames from spreading to the Cunrad house below and beyond Garman's hotel above, and in this they succeeded. At 6 o'clock a. m the bank block and Garman's hotel were in ruins.

Reynold's bank has found an abiding place in the rooms occupied by Judge Furst's law offices.

The losses by the fire are near as follows:

Wm. F. Reynolds $20,000; insurance $10,000.

Miss Ohnmacht, loss $1400, covered by insurance.

H. Y. Stitzer, loss $7,000, insurance $3000. About $2000 of Mr. Stitzer's goods were saved.

Frank's novelty store, loss $3000, insurance $2000.

Miss Stover had a few hundred dollors insurance. Miss Musser had no insurance.

Garman's loss $8,000, insurance $4000.

R. M. Magee had several hundred dollars loss above his insurance.

——A WEDDING.—At Aaronsburg at 5 o'clock Thursday morning, the happy bridegroom was Mr. Will Houser, a clerk in Thompson's store, in Lemont, and the bride was Miss Maggie Lenker, of Aaronsburg. Rev. Mr. Ditzel was the officiating minister Miss Susie Lenker, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Mr. A. M. Rishel was the groom's best man. The wedding couple, accompanied by their attendants, entered the early train and journeyed west for a wedding tour, Upper Sandusky, Ohio, being one of their stopping places. Before departing from Aaronsburg the happy couple and the twenty guests who were present partook of an elegant wedding breakfast. Among the presents received was a handsome set of dishes and a $25 check from the Messrs. Thompson. —*News.*

——Some unknown parties entered Jerry Miller's barber shop at this place on Thursday evening of last week and appropriated everything of value to be found. Jerry had gone to Spring Mills early in the evening and returned about 9 o'clock, during which time the theft was committed. The parties evidently had things down fine as the door was opened by use of a key, which fit the lock. The money drawer was unlocked also, and contents amounting to about $15 were taken along with twelve good razors and several dollars worth of cigars taken from the case. About two months ago a lot of razors and other articles were stolen from the same place. Jerry says he would be pleased to make the acquaintance of these nocturnal visitors.

MORE HOUSES WANTED.

The effect of the new enterprises in and about Bellefonte is being felt already. Mechanics and laboring men are flocking to this seat of industry where they expect to get employment. The result of this is that property holders find that there is a larger demand for houses than ever. The *News* says that several hundred houses could be rented to the laboring classes without much difficulty. This certainly encouraging to the business men of that town and surrounding community.

——The boro' authorities should make some provision for the extinguishment of fires, as there is no telling at what moment a conflagration will start and consume thousands of dollars worth of property for the want of appliances to check a fire in the start. All are in constant danger from a neglect in this regard, and when the disaster has befallen us no one will like to be accused of terrible neglect of duty. With water works unequalled by any town of its size in the country it is almost criminal neglect to pass so important a matter over with indifference.

RIGHT-OF-WAY.

The last of these pests is up for adjudication, in Potter twp., being the case of the Taylor farm, at Old Fort, on which the modest sum of $800 damages is wanted. A jury has been appointed by court to assess damages, and consists of the following gentlemen:

D. Z. Kline, Bellefonte,
M. L. Rishel, Farmers Mills.
Samuel Gramley, Miles.
Robert Henderson, Union.
John T. Johnson, Bellefonte.
Henry Beck, Madisonburg.
Emanuel Harter, Miles.

TREMENDOUS STORM.

A terrific storm set in on Saturday morning accompanied by snow. The storm kept growing in intensity and howled in savage fury all Saturday night, Sunday and was especially violent all Sunday night, and was unbridled on Monday. We expect to hear of much damage to fences, sheds, etc. The snowfall may have been eight inches, and there is no doubt of large drifts and the by-roads being closed up.

BOHEMIAN OATS MEETING.

The victims of the Bohemian oats swindle have issued a call in the Bellefonte papers for a meeting at Brown's hotel, Bellefonte, on March 9, for consultation over the notes given by them, and what legal steps shall be taken. By way of doxology, before adjournment, they might take a ballot on a candidate for prothonotary.

LICENSE REVOKED.

The hotel license of Wm. S. Musser of Millheim was revoked, on Wednesday at argument court, for violation of the, license laws. At a previous term Mr. Musser plead guilty, and the sentence was deferred, and on Wednesday the matter was taken up by Judge Furst and the license revoked. This leaves Millheim without a licensed hotel.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

—Mr. Jerry Eckinroth is seriously ill, having been laid up several weeks.

—Mrs Harper, widow of John Harper, of near this town, is quite ill.

—Mrs. Sarah C. Neff, of this place, is growing weaker gradually.

—Rev. Fischer still suffers much pain from his broken arm, yet has announced services in the Luth. church of this place for next Sabbath morning.

—Simon Ruble and family on Monday left for Fort Scott, Ks. They have the best wishes of the Reporter and others.

—Maj. Reynolds intends erecting a fine building on the site of the burnt bank block, and has an architect on hand already for the work. We predict the Major will put up the finest building in Bellefonte.

—Bellefonte need not be ashamed of her fire companies; for the appliances at command they do nobly. Give the boys a steamer.

—Garman's hotel will accommodate its boarders in the annex and at the down town residence, and proceed at once to erect a new hotel on the burnt site.

—L. T. Munson, says the News, was in an upper story of Garman's hotel, when part of the brickwork near him fell striking him in the back and almost forcing him to the floor. The fire burned his left ear and removed part of the hair from his head.

—Subscribers paying the Reporter in advance can retain 50cts of price in lieu of the 2 and 3 months premium heretofore offered, or receive 3 months extra as they may choose.

—Mrs. Sarah Williams died af Lemont on Monday, aged 87 years.

—The fact that S. U. Thompsons buy no second class goods or handle old styles makes their house the leading tailoring establishment in Bellefonte. They employ expert cutters and the best workmen and do first class work. They never disfigure man by ill fitting clothes, and a good fit is what every one gets who leaves his order. Their furnishing department is complete in every particular.

——A large crowd was at Harper's sale on Tuesday.

——Two members of Jacob Jameson's family, in Georges valley, are ill from typhoid fever.

——Calla Lilly roller flour manufactured in this place is sold in every store in Milton.

——Tuesday was fine with good sleighing. Wednesday fine and sun mild which will spoil sleighing.

—— Commissioner Henderson, it is said, will become landlord of the hotel at Coburn, now run by Prof. Kleckner.

——Mich. Grove, of near Centre Hill, is sick of typhoid fever. Hiram, a brother, is also said to have an attack of fever.

—— The man who scattered pennies around as scramblings for the boys, was here and is popular among young America.

——Blair county's almshouse contains 87 inmates, while about 150 persons are receiving small monthly benefits at their homes.

——Fifty houses for the Bellefonte Iron Co., near their new furnace, are to be built by the first of June. It will be quite a villiage.

——Kennedy unpacked several new organs at his store this week. Musicians pronounce them first-class instruments and are sold at exceptional prices.

——J. P. Condo, of Spring Mills, illumined our sanctum with his presence. He is one of the most successful traveling men on this territory, and expects to make a "big run" next summer.

——Andrew G. Curtin, Jr., of Bellefonte, has arranged for the erection of a new forty-ton furnace, the doubling of the capacity of Curtin & Company's forge and rolling mills, and a largely increased out-put from their iron mines.

——On the Vantries tract near Linden Hall, on which Huyett & Co. recently were lumbering, 3500 cords of wood have been chopped from the refuse tree tops, and will be used for coaling by one of the furnace companies.

——The supreme court has decided that polling places must not be held outside of their respective districts. This will cause the removal of the polls for northern pr. of Potter away from Centre Hall and of Spring and Benner away from Bellefonte. We always held that such was the intent of the law.

——Suits at cost prices are being sold at S. U. Thompson's tailoring establishment Bellefonte. They are kept busy as there is quite a run on the goods offered and will soon be closed out. If you wan't a suit, now is the time to get it. They want to reduce stock and offer goods at a sacrifice.

——John, son of Alexander Work, of Porter township, Huntingdon county, residing about one and a half miles from Alexandria, in Hartslog valley, was very seriously injured Thursday evening while attending to his stock. He was leading a large Holstein bull into the stable when the beast turned on him and ran one horn into his body, penetrating the left breast bone and lung. He is supposed to be fatally injured.

——Mr. Daniel Wieland, of Linden Hall, last week shipped the first carload of baled hay, east, from this valley. This may be the beginning of a new enterprise which may attain large proportions and will, without doubt, cause the farmer to realize more from his hay crop. We trust Mr. Wieland will find it a success; farmers will see it to their future interest to encourage him. More money for the farmer, means more money for others.

——The Williamsport "Sunday Breakfast Table," for this week, will contain a sketch of Centre Hall and an engraving of one of its prominent buildings, with notes taken by the racy editor, Mr. Lenhart, while on a ramble through this section. Mr. Lenhart was much pleased with our town and his sketch in this week's number will be readable, no doubt, and be a desirable copy for all to be mailed to friends at a distance. On sale Saturday evenings, Simon Dinges, agent.

IT WILL PAY EVERY

Intelligent mother in the Land to Read this Generous endorsement from the wife of the late Matthew Simpson, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. J. Henry Smythe, D. D., Editor "Sunshine for Little Children." My dear Friend:—I rejoice to know that so many mothers and children are being taught the inestimable value of Mellin's Food, and I trust that your efforts may result in placing it permanently in every household in the land. Truly yours, 2f2t ELLEN H. SIMPSON.

COBURN.

A. M. Grenninger moved to Sugarvalley on Tuesday on his father's farm, he also intends moving his saw mill over there in coming summer.

Dora Cassler will occupy the house that Grenninger vacates. Cassler will saw for H. and W. W. Whitmer on the new mill at this place which will be ready to run in a few days if the weather is favorable. It is rumored that Sam Ulrich has invested in the lumber business with Whitmer Bros. as a silent partner.

Miss Ella Cantner left for Berwick a few days ago to live with landlord Rook in the new hotel. Mr. Rook will also move the latter part of this week, as at present he is running both places. Success to him.

Jacob Whitmyer intends giving up housekeeping and will have sale on the 19th. Jerome Stambach has rented his property.

Our obliging clerk at the RR station, Mr. G. R. Stover, left yesterday for Montandon. The company transferred him to that place. Hope it will be a benefit to both the Co. and him. Sorry to see you leave Bob, but hope it will be to your benefit. No doubt Mr. Kreamer will miss him as he is left alone for the present and will keep him very busy as there is a large amount of business done at this station.

David Ertle, a well known citizen of this twp. was buried last week, aged 54 years. He was an invalid for about 7 years, having no use of his limbs, by paralysis.

The election passed off very quietly. The only stand taken was on school director. Some of our citizens electioneered against our candidate here and had 2 directors elected from the upper end of the twp., so our district will be without a director, which I think is entirely wrong. The kickers circulated that our candidate here intended to go in for a new brick school house which was a falsehood from the start, but a larger house we should have as our present school house is not large enough for all our scholars now and the seats never were fit for children to sit in. It seems that some people will work against their own interest and the interest of the place and community. This township elected a man for an office in the township that is not a resident here and won't move in the township till April 1.

On Friday J. K. Hosterman's team, of Brushvalley, run away. They started from Whitmer & Lincoln's scales with a small load of coal and run as far as Jonathan Dinges' where they were stopped, having done no harm. Reuben Harter's team broke loose at Vonada's store, were freightened by the planing mill, and run up the Creek road at a lively rate, but were caught before they got home. No damage done. Al, you had better watch your team a little, after this, then you needn't walk home. O.K.

MILLHEIM.

Sleighing is good.

Rev. M. I. Jamison was seen on our streets on Saturday last.

Our boro election went of quietly, there was no intimidating, and no "niggers" marched to the polls at the point of the bayonet to vote the Democratic ticket.

Justice of the Peace, J. H. Reifsnyder, went to Philadelphia last week, on business.

J. W. Snook contemplates putting a new glass front in his store room, in the near future.

Quite a number of the little ones of our town. are at present confined to their homes with the measles.

Rev. Wortman, pastor of the U. B. church, has in progress a protracted meeting, at which there are at present, several seekers.

Mr. D. A. Musser left all of a sudden last week for North Carolina, where, we understand, he intends to purchase some mining lands.

LINDEN HALL.

Cyrus Durst has sold a number of fine walnut logs which he is now delivering at the depot. They will be shipped to England.

26 public sale bills can be seen at J. H. Ross' store.

Dora, daughter of P. H. Meyer, was very sick several days of last week, but is able to be about again.

J. H. Keller, our postmaster, has made quite an improvement in the p. o. in the shape of a fine lattice frame around same.

Miss Libbie Noll of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with Mr. Samuel Davis; suppose she heard too that Mr. Davis was sick.

Mrs. D. Hess is on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. T. C. Heims, of Osceola.

The Mrs. Clemant Dale and John Potter, of Bellefonte, were among our visitors this week.

We hear that Mr. D. T. Wieland will have public sale the last of this month.

Mr. Editor, don't you think it a mean trick for a young man to disappoint his best girl on Saturday evening just because it snowed a little? Well, just such a fellow the Dude is acquainted with. LINDEN HALL DUDE.

WHAT TRUE MERIT WILL DO.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary remove the *cause* of the trouble, heales the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts. large bottles.

A two story house and lot at the station, with large stable. Good location for one wishing to carry on business near railroad. Purchaser can have privilege to farm 35 acres of land, ¼ mile from station. tf F. KURTZ.

Also, building lots ¼ mile east of Centre Hall station, prices $75 to $125 per lot, on easy terms. Apply to FRED KURTZ. tf

——A little Miss called at Jerry Miller's home last Saturday and Jerry says its going to stay.

——Teams are busy hauling stone for the mason work of different buildings to go up next spring.

——A bevy of lumbermen are turning out the walnut trees in this valley and shipping them to eastern markets. Rumor has it that they are to be used for gun stocks by some foreign power.

——We stepped into Powers' shoe store in Bellefonte the other day and found them very comfortably fixed in their new quarters, next door to Guggenheimer's, and doing a larger business than ever. Mr. Powers has closed a large part of his goods saved from the fire and the remainder of the stock which is offered at a sacrifice sale. He expects to dispose of his goods in a short time. People get boots, shoes, etc., at less than half cost prices and many buy for future use. Mr. John Powers, Jr., is at present assisting his brother in store during the rush, where his many friends in this and other sections of the county will find him ready to attend their orders. New goods are being unpacked constantly and have the latest styles and best make. Give them a call if in need of anything in the boot or shoe line.

——H. Y. Stitzer will re-open his book store in Brown's room on Bishop st.

——Rev. King, of this place, invested $200 upon a young horse sold at Harper's sale on Tuesday. The Rev. seems to be a judge of horseflesh, and got a fine animal.

——The leading tailoring establishment of Bellefonte, is the firm of S. U. Thompson & Co. They keep up with the latest styles and employ first class workmen. They keep the latest styles in the line of collars, ties and gent's furnishing goods. A visit to their store, next door to post office, will convince you.

——The custom work done at the Centre Hall flour mill has been steadily increasing of late and as an instance, the amount of wheat exchanged for flour, Wednesday forenoon, amounted to ninety six bu. The flour manufactured at this place ranks with the best and gives universal satisfaction at home and abroad.

——Farmers and others in need of collars for light or heavy harness, can find a complete assortment at D. A. Boozer's harness store in this place. He can suit you in quality and prices which are from one dollar on up.

—The funeral services over the remains of the late Mrs. John G. Love occurred at her husband's residence on Linn street on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The attendance was very large. Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., delivered a touching address.

——Remember, S. U. Thompson & Co., Bellefonte, are making suits to order, at cost prices to reduce stock. They are the leading tailors of the town and keep up with the times.

——The Philad. Branch has marked down the price of overcoats and winter suits in order to close out stock before spring. Prices were low heretofore but are put down now to near cost, and a better bargain in clothing is not to be had in the state than Lewins offers.

——Subscribers to the Reporter who change their residence this spring should notify us of any change in post office, giving the name of the new and of the former post office. tf.

——Go to Lewins' if you want a bargain in ready-made clothing. No deception in anything sold, and assortment complete for men and boy's clothing.

MARRIED.

On 1, by Rev. Deitzler, W. C. Duck of Millheim and Miss Alice E. Bierly, of Madisonburg.

On 17th ult. by Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr. Joseph Roller, of Prairie Home, Shelby county, Ill., and Miss Annie Dale of Houserville.

DIED.

At Houserville, Feb. 7, Altie Lucretia, daughter of Franklin and Ada Boal, aged 1 month and 19 days.

Near Houserville, Feb. 23, Miss Mary E. Hennigh, aged 18 years, 3 months and 22 days.

MUSICAL COLLEGE—The 31st session of Six Weeks, opens Monday evening April 25, 1887, for the teaching and Training of Young Ladies in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Address,
F. C. MOYER,
3m5t Musical Director, Freeburg, Pa.

NOTICE TO CONSTABLES.

The Constables elected at the late Spring elections, for the several boroughs and townships of Centre county, will take notice that court will be held, next Monday, March 7, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of approving bonds and swearing in Constables.
L. A. SCHAEFFER,
1t Prothonotary.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The well known hotel stand at Potters Mills, is offered for rent. Possession given April 1, 1887. For further information apply by mail or telephone to
WM. ALLISON,
23feb4t Spring Mills

DR. H. S. CLEMENS,

whose regular office is in Allentown, Pa. will visit Bellefonte one a month and Centre Hall every two months, for the purpose of examining and prescribing for patients. Will visit Bellefonte March 8 & 9, 1887, from 6 p. m. Tuesday to 7 p. m. Wednesday; and Centre Hall on Thursday, March 10. Dr. Clemens is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of 25 years experience, and practices largely by inhalations. Please send to office (Allentown, Pa.) for testimonials.
22decly

S. A. LIST,

LEWISBURG BOOK BINDERY.

All kinds of binding, at reasonable rates. Newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc., bound and rebound in first class style. 16f3m

PUBLIC SALE—Will be sold at public sale near Linden Hall, on SATURDAY MARCH 26, at 12½ o'clock, 2 brood mares with foal, 1 2-year old colt, 1 1-year old colt, 1 young cow, 6 head of young cattle, grade Shorthorn, 4 head of shoats, Cotswold buck wt. 200 lbs. 2 broadwheeled plantation wagons, 1 2-horse spring wagon, road wagon bed, grain drill, horse power, shaker and machine belt, 4 plows, 2 horrows, 2 1-horse cultivators, 1 2-horse cultivator, corn scraper, 2 shovel plows, fodder cutter, fynets, harness, riding saddle and bridle, single and double trees, chains, 10 bu. seed barley a small lot seed corn, hay by the ton, etc
D. T. WIELAND.
Wm. Goheen, auct.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM the date of this notice we will do a strictly *cash* business, and positively decline to do any more "ticking." All orders for flour, feed and coal, must be accompanied with cash or no attention will be paid to them. We will buy all kinds of grain and pay cash for same, or exchange for flour, feed and coal. KURTZ & SON.
3 Feb. 3 1887. Centre Hall,

PENNS VALLEY INSTITUTE,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

This school will commence its Spring session of ten weeks, on Monday, April 11th, 1887. To all who contemplate attending school, we extend a hearty welcome to enter our school. The course of instruction will be adapted to the wants of the students.

TERMS.—Tuition per session, $5.00 to $8.00. For further information address
D. F. MAUGER, Principal,
Centre Hall, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at Pleasant Gap, on TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1887, 11 Horses and Colts, 20 head of Cows and young cattle, the cows all bred to his Thoroughbred Holstein Fresien Bull, Lycoming Chief, No. 1648. 25 head of Thoroughbred Chesterwhite Shoats for breeders, 2 Sows, with pig, 1 2-year old Boar, also all his Farming Utensils.
ABRAM V. MILLER.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at the residence of the undersigned 1½ miles west of Potters Mills, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, at 9.30 o'clock, the following personal property: 2 good mares, 1 a good driver, 3 cows, 10 head young cattle, good top buggy, 1 2 horse wagon, 1 pair bob sleds, fanning mill, cutting box, Buckeye reaper, grass mower, hay ladders, hay rope, and pulleys with harpoon, corn planter, good plow 2 harrows, double and single trees, cow chains forks, rakes, grain cradle, mowing scythe horse power and machine with shaker, 2 men s saddles, 1 side saddle, sulkey corn cultivator, lot of horse gears, grind stone, also household furniture, ten plate stove, coal stove, 3 cupboards, sink, dining table, meat bench, spinning wheel and reil, and many other articles. MARY F. STIVER.
Samuel, William and M. F. Stiver, Ext'rs.

PUBLIC SALE.—At the residence of the undersigned at Centre Hall, MARCH 5, 2 work horses, 1 cow, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 1-horse wagon, open buggy, sleigh, sled, plows, harrows, cultivators, shovel plow, hay ladders, rakes, forks chains, horsegears, double set tug harness, single set tug harness buggy harness, good saddle, bridles, collars, lot of hay and fodder, lot of iron, 1 coal stove, and other articles. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. WM. LOHR.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at the residence of the undersigned 1¼ miles south west of Spring Mills, on THURSDAY, MARCH 24, at 12 o'clock, 2 horses, 2 cows, 2 year, ling bulls, heifer, breeding sow, 5 shoats, Champion reaper, Champion mower, Buckeye drill, spring harrow, 2 2-horse wagons, corn planter, 2 set hay ladders, wood work of a 4-horse wagon, horse gears, threshing machine, power, shaker and strap, fanning mill, Lewisburg cutting bench cornscraper, bed, horse hay fork with rope and pulleys, sleigh, log sled, log chains, ten plate stove, wagon tongues, applebutter, chairs, grain cradle, 2 plows, iron kettle, and other household goods. REBECCA FINKLE.
Jas. Leitzell, auc't.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the residence of the undersigned on the old hotel stand in Aaronsburg on SATURDAY MARCH 26, at 12 o'clock, 1 good last driving horse, new top buggy, new spring wagon, new 2-seated sleigh, set of harness, 2 pair leather flynets 3 tons of timothy hay, forks, shovels, rakes, also household furniture, 3 first class chamber suits, 9 beds with bedding, feather beds, feathers, good parlor organ, chairs, rocking chairs, 4 dressing stands, 3 extension tables, large "New Jasper" parlor stove, corner cupboard, 2 sinks, cook stove 150 yards of carpet, breakfast table, hanging lamps, 2 bureaus, 2 large mirrors, ten plate stove, 3 meat vessels, large lot of table dishes, set of bar bottles and barroom furniture, etc.
J. N. Leitzell, auc't. ANDREW IMMEL.

PUBLIC SALE.—The following property will be sold at the residence of Wm. Swab, on the Van Tries Farm 1 mile east of Linden Hall, on THURSDAY MARCH 10, at 10 o'clock: 1 span of heavy mules, 6 years old and well broken to harness, fine black horse suitable for all purposes, 2 percheron horses, 8 yrs. old, weight 1600, 1700, 6 high grade short horn cows, 2 Holstein heifers, fine Durham bull, fine steer, 8 Durham calves, 4 breeding sows, 1 boar, 6 pigs, all of which are thoroughbred Chesterwhite stock, 2 new broad wheeled wagons, new 2 horse wagon, new Dexter spring buggy, sleigh, bob sled 2 new sulkey cultivators, single cultivator, 3 Imperial plows, 2 corn scrapers, double corn planter, single corn planter, spring harrow, 2 plain harrows, 2 sets of hay ladders, 2 sets of wagon boards hay fork with rope and pulley, staw cutter, corn sheller Osborne fanning mill, wheelbarrow, grind stone, forks, rakes, set new tug harness, 4 set of front gears, 7 new hair collars, 7 heavy flynets, new buggy flynets, 7 tug bridles, set good double harness, set single harness, halters, chains, lot of cornfodder, corn, household goods, etc.
Wm. Goheen, auct. GEO. SWAB.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Joseph Crotzer, deceased, late of Potter twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
AGNES CROTZER,
24feb6 Administratrix, Centre Hall.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the residence of the undersigned on Nittany mountain, 1 mile north-west of Centre Hall on TUESDAY MARCH 22, at 1 o'clock: fine 7-year old bay mare good plow leader, team of heavy mules, good farm and plow team, cows and young cattle, 15 head of sheep, 2 2-horse wagons farm sled, 2-seated open buggy, top buggy good as new single set of light harness, horse gears, flynets, 6 new Wiard Patent Chilled plows, automatic wheel and jointer, with shifting beam for 2 or 3 horses, 2 harrows, 2 Centre Hall plows, Buckeye walking wheel cultivator, corn scraper, Centre Hall corn planter, No 8 Osborne Harvester, No. 7 Osborn Mower, both good as new, 1-horse hay rake, fanning mill, horse hay fork, rope and pulleys, Union grain drill with the late improved fertilizer attachment, forks, chains, etc., also a No. 4 and No. 5 new Osborne Mowers, on exhibition, for sale (private,) also on exhibition one Missouri Grain and Fertilizer Drill, and for sale.
PETER HOFFER.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Febr'y 23.—Wheat 89; Corn 46. Oats 36.

Spring Mills, Feb, 16.—Red wheat 80, mixed 75; rye 50; barley 40; oats 25; potatoes 40; creamery butter 30; roll butter 20; eggs 12; lard 6; tallow 5; hides 4 to 5; Cloverseed 5 to 8c lb. Cream 20. [Grenoble's prices.]

LINDEN HALL MARKETS.

White Wheat	$ 75	Butter	$ 22
Red Wheat	80	Eggs	25
Rye	50	Lard	6
Oats	27	Cloverseed	4.50
Timothy	1.50		

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	22	Eggs	12
Ham	12	Sides	6
Shoulders	8	Potatoes	40
Lard	6		

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 80	Oats	$ 28
Wheat, white	75	Rye	47
Corn, shelled	40	Barley, No. 1	36

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.
Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weight and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	15 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	18 50	" retail per cwt	1 25

COAL MARKET,

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.25
Stove	5.50
Small Stove	5.50
Chestnut	5.25
Pea	3.40
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

The above prices are for cash or grain only.
KURTZ & SON

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,